

White House Intrusion Reveals Old Problem

A 'Sad Little Secret': Safety Systems For Presidents Have Often Failed

By Ann Devroy and Pierre Thomas

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The crash of a small plane onto the White House lawn has revealed what a former senior security official said was the "sad little secret" of presidential security: Numerous systems devised by the Secret Service to protect the president have been breached, strengthened and then breached again.

The piercing of the protected airspace over the White House came despite strengthened procedures put in place after a 1974 incident in which a U.S. Army private stole a helicopter and landed it on the South Lawn, about 50 feet (15 meters) from the crash site on Monday.

Presidential helicopters are the only aircraft allowed to fly in the patch of airspace from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial to three blocks north of the White House. Under the guidelines put in place after the 1974 incident, the Federal Aviation Administration monitors the area 24 hours a day, and any unauthorized intrusion is to be reported immediately to the Secret Service.

Federal sources said that the plane was detected by the aviation agency's radar minutes before the crash. The preliminary investigation suggests that the information was not relayed to the Secret Service in time for agents to prepare for some type of threat, the sources said.

Senior administration officials did not publicly find immediate fault with the security system or Secret Service agents Tuesday, but they pointedly failed to guarantee that current procedures were adequate to prevent a similar incident. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Secret Service personnel, sources said, are trained to follow a series of "emergency response" procedures to cover a variety of breaches of White House security. But one official said the response to a plane undetected by radar, unavailable

for voice contact and unidentified as a particular threat "has always been a hole in the fabric."

[Frank Corder, the 38-year-old Maryland man who died after crashing the stolen airplane onto the White House lawn, had trace amounts of cocaine in his system and a blood-alcohol content slightly above the legal limit, officials said.]

[Apparently unfazed by the security breach, President Bill Clinton jogged one of his usual routes along the Potomac River on Tuesday morning.]

The Treasury Department has sought hundreds of thousands of dollars over the years for better plane-detection equipment, but has always been stymied by budget constraints.

Secret Service officials said their first warning of the plane had come when members of the uniformed division assigned to observation posts on the White House perimeter saw the craft approaching. Carl Meyer, a Secret Service agent, said that agents then became preoccupied with "what was the situation."

"I mean," he said, "was this just a plane that ran out of gas, did somebody have a heart attack, what was involved here, was it a diversion, was something going to come?"

Under the Secret Service and aviation agency rules, no planes are allowed near the White House or near presidential planes. Yet, in addition to the helicopter landing in 1974, a small plane came within 150 feet of former President Ronald Reagan's Marine One helicopter in 1987.

The problem has not been restricted to threats from the air. White House visitors are supposed to pass through sophisticated security checks, and outsiders not regularly granted access to the building are to be monitored during their entire visits. On Inauguration Day in 1985, however, a man wandered into the White House in the guise of a musician and walked around for a half hour before being arrested.



A policeman swinging a whip on Tuesday in Port-au-Prince to keep order in a line of Haitians waiting for free food.

Clinton May Call Reservists for Haiti

By Ann Devroy and John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton may have to ask "several hundred" military reservists to go on active duty to take part in an invasion of Haiti, senior American officials said.

[The aircraft carrier America left Norfolk, Virginia, for Haitian waters on Tuesday carrying special forces troops, Reuters reported. The carrier Eisenhower will depart Wednesday with additional troops, attack helicopters and other arms. [An administration official said Tuesday that a U.S. force of troops, warships, air-

craft, armor and sophisticated communications gear would be "in place and prepared for orders" by the end of next week.]

[It was also announced that Mr. Clinton would be making a national address on his policy toward Haiti on Thursday night.]

[The House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, meanwhile, said the House might vote next week on whether Mr. Clinton should order U.S. troops to invade Haiti.]

As military plans went forward, Mr. Clinton's national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, made the case for use of U.S. power in Haiti by saying that the nation's "essential reliability" was at stake.

"Having exhausted all other remedies, we must make it clear that we mean what we say" about removing Haiti's military leaders, Mr. Lake said in a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations. "Our actions in Haiti will send a message far beyond our region, to all who seriously threaten our interests."

Mr. Lake listed U.S. credibility as the first of four reasons why the United States must move beyond sanctions to military force if the Haitian generals refuse to step down. Haiti is also a test of U.S. commitments to defend democracy, to prevent further destabilization in the region and

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Vatican Adds Its Partial Approval to Cairo Talks

But Abortion Wording Draws Objections From Muslims and Catholics

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

CAIRO — The UN population conference ended nine grueling days of diplomatic maneuver and insurgency Tuesday, broadly approving a new concept of stabilizing the world's population through the empowerment of women in a 20-year program that drew unexpected, if partial, endorsement from the Vatican.

At the closing session, however, many Muslim and Latin American nations as well as the Vatican registered objections to the program's acknowledgment of legal abortion as a part of health care and to language suggesting approval of extramarital sex, particularly among adolescents.

The last conference, in Mexico City in 1984, alluded to abortion only once — to exclude it from the catalogue of family-planning methods. At the previous conference, in Bucharest in 1974, it was not mentioned.

Archbishop Renato Martino, the Vatican delegate, stressed, "Nothing is to be understood to imply that the Holy See endorses abortion or has in any way changed its moral position concerning abortion or on contraceptives or sterilization nor on the use of condoms in HIV-AIDS prevention programs."

However, he also recalled that "the Holy See could not find its way to join to consensus of the conferences of Bucharest and Mexico City."

"The Current Program of Action, however, opens out some new paths concerning the future population policy" so that "on this occasion the Holy See wishes, in some way, to associate itself with the consensus, even if in an incomplete or partial manner."

His statement drew loud applause from other delegates. Specifically, the archbishop said the Vatican endorsed the principles of the declaration and chapters on the family as "the basic unit of society," on ties between population and economic growth, on "gender equality, equity and the empowerment of women" and on migration.

It withheld assent, however, from the most contentious chapters of the whole document — Chapters 7 and 8, which deal with reproductive health and safe abortion.

Registering the Vatican's "grave concerns," the archbishop said:

"The chapter also contains reference which could be seen as accepting extramarital sexual activity, especially among adolescents. They would seem to assert that abortion services belong within primary health care as a method of choice."

At its broadest, the 113-page UN declaration enshrined for the first time a new concept of population policy that goes beyond traditional family planning to such areas as reproductive health care, the empowerment of women to make their own family planning choices and equality of the sexes.

It means that, apart from supplying contraceptives, nations and aid donors will be urged to promote the equality of men and women, educate girls to play roles in economic development and give women a wide choice of family planning and health care. Where it is not against the law, the declaration implies that health care should include abortion in conditions that are

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Separatists Win Quebec, Margin May Deter Split

By Anne Swardson

Washington Post Service

TORONTO — One day after Quebec's separatist party was elected to govern the province, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and leaders across the country expressed optimism on Tuesday that the separatists' slim margin of victory meant Canada would not break apart.

Jacques Parizeau, leader of the separatist Parti Québécois and Quebec's premier-elect, has promised to hold a referendum on separation in the next 10 months. On Monday, he achieved a substantial majority in Quebec's provincial legislature — 77 seats, or just under 62 percent, to the Liberals' 47, or nearly 38 percent, in the 125-seat assembly — but barely captured a plurality of the electorate. The Parti Québécois gained 44.7 percent of the popular vote, and the Liberal Party won 44.3 percent — only a 15,000-vote difference.

Reacting at a news conference on Tuesday, Mr. Chrétien said, "When both parties get almost the same share of the vote, it's a good indication Canada is here to stay."

The financial markets appeared to agree. The Canadian dollar rose against the U.S. dollar as investors bought into the notion that Quebec will not break from Canada. Stock and bond prices also went up. The opinion of Wall Street is particularly important here because Canada, one of the most heavily indebted nations in the developed world, pays high interest rates on money it borrows on the bond market because of uncertainty over the future of Quebec.

The last time Quebecers voted on whether to leave Canada, in 1980, they rejected it by a 60-to-40 margin. This time around, Mr. Chrétien and the leaders of Canada's nine other provinces are planning a coordinated strategy to ensure a "no" vote prevails again. Mr. Chrétien, who as justice minister was a central figure in the fight against the 1980 referendum, said Tuesday, "I will be the Jean Chrétien I was in those days."

In the rest of Canada, however, citizens are less inclined than they were then to

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Jacques Parizeau and his wife, Lisette, welcoming the victory in Quebec.

Kiosk

Algeria Releases 5 Muslim Militants

ALGIERS (AFP) — The president and vice president of the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front were released from prison and placed under house arrest, an official statement said late Tuesday. Three other senior members of the

front were freed unconditionally. Abassi Madani and Ali Belhadj were moved from Blida prison south of Algiers to "another place of residence," the statement said. They were jailed in 1992 for attacks against state security.

General News

Willy Claes, 56, Belgium's foreign minister, is to get the top NATO job, diplomats said. Page 2.

The health care wrangle leaves most Americans sour, pollsters say. Page 3.

A monthlong experiment with migration by rail ended in Cuba. Page 8.

Book Review Page 7.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 19.52	Up 0.48%
3879.96	116.58
The Dollar	Yen
New York 1.5433	Previous close 1.5434
DM 1.564	1.5705
Pound 98.84	99.75
FF 5.2775	5.2843

Britain Puts the Continent In a Tough Spot on Rates

By Alan Friedman

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Britain's interest rate increase on Monday, aimed at squelching future inflation, is likely to limit continental Europe's ability to make further interest rate cuts aimed at promoting recovery.

The move by the Bank of England — although domestically motivated as a pre-emptive strike against the threat of renewed inflation accompanying economic growth — is a sign that the rate-cutting cycle in the rest of Europe is probably coming to a gradual close.

"The U.K. rate move hinders chances of rate reductions on the Continent," Nigel Newman, international economist at Barclays Bank, said Tuesday.

This does not mean that British rate moves directly affect European interest rate policies, nor does it suggest that rates on the Continent are likely to be raised immediately. Indeed, there may still be scope for one more small cut by the Bundesbank after Germany's general election on Oct. 16.

But the British half-percentage-point rate rise is being perceived in financial

markets as a harbinger of monetary policies on the Continent. As such, the psychological impact of the British change in monetary policy should not be underestimated. Many investors and economists said they now believed the timing of an eventual rate increase by the German central bank, an even more important policy change, could well be accelerated and occur earlier in 1995 than expected.

In addition, if continental interest rates stay on hold or rise, the pace of recovery

NEWS ANALYSIS

could slow over the next year or two, which would hurt Europe's campaign to lower its record unemployment levels.

This likelihood is largely the result of perceptions in the bond markets, which fear inflation and have been anticipating higher rates since the U.S. Federal Reserve Board launched the first of its own interest rate rises in February. The truth is that throughout the industrialized world central bankers and policymakers are wary of

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Paris Treads Carefully With Renault Sale

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France will sell up to 28 percent of the automaker Renault this year, while providing \$380 million in fresh capital, ministers announced Tuesday.

The relatively cautious step toward privatization appeared designed to prevent political turmoil in the campaign for next year's presidential elections.

Renault, which the government nationalized at the end of World War II, has a record of labor militancy. Immediately after the government's announcement, the Communist-controlled General Labor Confederation, or CGT, at Renault said

unions would launch an unspecified plan of action to oppose the sale.

The government owns 79 percent of Renault SA, and will retain 51 percent after the partial privatization. Analysts said the government might decide to give up its controlling interest if a conservative candidate wins the presidential elections. Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, are vying to become the official candidate of the conservative coalition.

Once the government relinquishes majority ownership Renault will become attractive to institutional investors and international partners, analysts said. A merger

with Volvo AB of Sweden decided exactly a year ago fell apart in December because Volvo shareholders opposed French state control of the joint company.

The industry minister, Gérard Longuet, said the government would sell up to 28 percent of the company to private investors. Volvo, which holds 20 percent of Renault shares, also will sell at least 8 percent and up to 12 percent of its holdings in the company, the minister and Volvo said.

Edmond Alphandery, the finance minister, later announced a 2 billion franc (\$380 million) increase in Renault's capital

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Rwanda's Refugees Face a Fresh Misery

By Donatella Lorch

New York Times Service

GOMA, Zaire — Muddy streams and stagnant pools dot the refugee camps here as daily rainstorms soak the thousands of thatched huts stretching for miles across this stark volcanic land.

At times, the rain is so heavy even the shoulder-to-shoulder huts disappear. No one can escape. Some refugees huddle under the leaves of banana trees. An old man, back to the wind, sits stooped on a stump holding a dilapidated umbrella as the storm whips at him.

After surviving an exodus from Rwanda and the cholera epidemics that followed,

killing more than 50,000 people, the refugees huddled in camps in eastern Zaire finally have enough food and water. But the coming of the rainy season is the latest misery to afflict the 800,000 Rwandan Hutu refugees here.

Daily life in the sprawling camps is full of violence and extortion. There is also tension between Rwandans and Zairians, whose economy and lands have been overthrown by refugees. But despite looting, attacks, stonings and the sheer monotony of refugee life, only a trickle of refugees are returning to Rwanda.

Relief workers say many refugees of the majority Hutu tribe refuse to return home

because they are afraid they will be killed by Tutsi soldiers. The new government in Kigali, formed by the Tutsi minority, has denied any killings in retaliation for the massacre of Tutsi civilians and is urging refugees to return.

"There are too many risks to go back to Rwanda," said Jean-Paul, 19, a student in a ragged windbreaker in the Kibumba refugee camp who, like others, refused to give his full name.

"Life is very bad here," he said. "There are many bandits. But the Tutsis will kill us because they hate us. They want to be

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.000 Riels
Egypt.....5.00 FF	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....5.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....3.00 R.
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Italy.....2.600 Lire	Tunisia.....1.000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

Golan Settlers Mobilize to Turn Back the Tide

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

MAALE GAMLA. Golan Heights — Normally, Yehuda Harel worries about the farmlands and industries of his kibbutz, Merom Golan, but these days he has gone into salvage work. What he is trying to salvage is his future on the Golan Heights, and while he is at it, he says, the security of his country.

Like many of the 13,000 Israelis living on the Golan, Mr. Harel is convinced that his government has made a critical mental leap and is ready now to give up this entire strategic plateau, captured in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, in return for peace with Syria.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin denies it. There may be slight Israeli withdrawals, he says, but absolutely nothing has been decided.

But the word of Mr. Rabin, once widely admired on the heights, is no longer coin of the realm here. Settlers have been thrown into a crisis by new rumblings that agreements with Syria may not be far off. Their response has been to go head to head with the government in the hope that they can kill any possible deal with the Syrians before it is too late.

Over the last two years, they have flooded the country with millions of

bumper stickers and banners proclaiming: "The People Are With the Golan." The slogan is understood to mean no to any territorial compromise.

In movie theaters, sandwiched between ads, pro-Golan commercials have begun to appear, with Mr. Rabin declaring in a 1992 speech that to give up the Golan is to abandon Israel's security.

Now, Mr. Harel and a few dozen other Golan residents have begun a

The word of Mr. Rabin, once widely admired on the heights, is no longer coin of the realm.

hunger strike among stone ruins here. Most Israelis catch the symbolism immediately. On that spot stood the ancient town of Gamla, where thousands of Jews martyred themselves by committing mass suicide in 68 A.D. during a revolt against Rome.

While no one expects these settlers to maintain their strike so long that they starve to death, their new determination to resist the government has captured considerable attention. "We

know we have a big majority of the people, at least until now," said Mr. Harel, who was among the founders of Merom Golan, 25 kilometers north of Maale Gamla. It was the first settlement on the heights, created barely a month after Israel's victory in the 1967 war, and Mr. Harel has watched as children and grandchildren were born there.

Domestic public opinion is particularly important on this issue because, unlike the case of the peace agreement with the Palestinians a year ago, Mr. Rabin has promised to put any "substantial withdrawal" on the heights to a national referendum.

So as he tries to strike a deal with President Hafez Assad of Syria, he must also persuade Israelis that he is not selling them out — that security considerations are so altered that they can risk leaving the Golan.

His political difficulties are complicated by a small rebellion under way within his own Labor Party, which is closely identified with Golan settlements much as the rightist Likud Party is seen, often incorrectly, as the creator of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Seven or eight of Labor's 44 members of Parliament are opposed to territorial concessions to Syria, and when their votes are added to those of oppo-

sition parties, doubts are raised about whether Mr. Rabin can muster a legislative majority for an eventual agreement.

If anything, settlers here want to make his task more complicated yet, by bringing their argument again and again before fellow Israelis: that Syria used the heights to fire on Israeli towns before 1967, that the Golan is an important water source, that only Israeli military might on the plateau keeps the Syrians at bay, that Mr. Assad is a despot and no one can predict what will follow him.

They also hope to make the most of the fact that they are sympathetic characters to most Israelis. Unlike some West Bank and Gaza settlers, they are not burdened with a public image of being religious zealots or political radicals.

An opinion poll commissioned by Israel Radio this month showed that only 27 percent of Israelis support the full Golan withdrawal that Syria demands of Israel, although a majority accept at least a partial pullback.

While heartened by figures like that 27 percent, settler leaders acknowledge that surveys taken in the abstract may not accurately foretell public opinion once an actual agreement has been reached and its security provisions made known.

Hamburg Suspends 27 Police

Officers Accused In Racist Attacks

The Associated Press

HAMBURG — Twenty-seven police officers were suspended Tuesday over accusations that they beat and harassed foreigners, and the officers may face criminal charges, city officials said.

There have been several scandals over alleged police brutality against foreigners in Germany since the country's reunification in 1990, but the one unfolding in Hamburg — Germany's second-largest city — is the worst so far.

Last week, Hamburg news media disclosed that two drunken officers had beaten up an African in January because he was wearing an anti-Nazi sticker.

Hamburg's top law enforcement official, Werner Hackmann, resigned late Monday as the state's justice and interior minister after a police officer complained in a memo the same day that some of his colleagues had beaten 11 foreigners in the cellar of a jail near the train station.

Mr. Hackmann said police battering of foreigners in Hamburg had grown to worrisome proportions.

"When the memo was put on my desk, I asked myself whether I should let myself suffer through this any longer, and whether it might be better to resign to send out a signal that wakes up the people," Mr. Hackmann told the Hamburg Morgenpost newspaper.

A statement from the city Interior Ministry said the 27 officers had been suspended for suspected mistreatment of foreigners.

One of the officers had had contacts with the far right, the statement said, adding that the officers may be charged with wrongful arrest and causing bodily injury.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said the beatings by the 27 officers were believed to have occurred this year. The foreigners were being held on charges of being in Germany illegally, possession of drugs and other counts, he said.

Euthanasia Rule Eased in Germany

Reuters

KARLSRUHE, Germany — Germany's highest court ruled Tuesday that doctors could allow the terminally ill to die if it was their desire, and if strict rules established their wishes.

Until now the court had only allowed life support to be switched off or resuscitation attempts to be stopped if the patient was already dying.

Now, even in the case of the terminally ill whose death was not imminent, "allowing death by ending action is not ruled out from the beginning."

WORLD BRIEFS

Crowd of Angry Protestants Clashes With Police at a Belfast Courthouse

BELFAST (Reuters) — Protestants clashed with police and troops outside a Belfast courthouse on Tuesday, burning a van and threatening the police with sticks in the worst disturbance since an IRA cease-fire was announced 13 days ago.

The trouble broke out during the trial of Stephen Larkin, a Catholic, who is accused of trying to kill John Adair, an alleged Protestant extremist. Mr. Adair is himself being held on charges of "directing terrorism."

The police said one plastic bullet was fired in an effort to calm the angry crowd, which gathered when supporters of Mr. Adair were ejected from the courthouse after they clashed with police.

The authorities said it was the worst street violence here since the cease-fire started. The trial had been seen as likely to provoke trouble because the Crumlin Road courthouse is at the edge of one of the most inflammable Protestant areas.

Crimean Leader Reopens Parliament

SIMFEROPOL, Ukraine (Reuters) — The president of Ukraine's Crimean peninsula backed down Tuesday in a struggle with Parliament, lifting a blockade of the assembly two days after he proclaimed personal rule over the region.

Parliamentary leaders immediately began a session on the peninsula's catastrophic economic situation after President Yuri Meshkov's guards allowed free access to the building.

Mr. Meshkov had closed the Parliament after deputies passed a law reducing his powers. He said the assembly had become corrupt and unfit for legislative activity.

Peres and Arafat Vow to Cut a Deal

OSLO (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, vowed Tuesday to try to break a deadlock over Jerusalem that could unlock \$2.5 billion of aid for Palestinian self-rule projects.

They arrived in Oslo for talks with international donors and Norwegian mediators exactly one year after an Israel-PLO peace accord was signed in Washington. They were originally invited to attend a concert marking the first anniversary of the pact, but their visit took on urgency after the collapse of talks in Paris on Palestinian development projects and financial issues.

Disagreement between the PLO and Israel over East Jerusalem forced the adjournment of the meeting without discussion of development projects and financial issues.

Russians Kill 2 Fishermen Off Kurils

VLADIVOSTOK, Russia (Reuters) — Russian border troops shot and killed two crewmen on a Chinese fishing boat, the first fatalities in a growing fishing war around the disputed southern Kuril Islands. "We are categorically warning other countries against trespassing in our territorial waters," a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday in Moscow.

According to the official announcement, six ships poaching in Russian territorial waters ignored orders to stop. As they fled, a Russian Coast Guard ship first fired into the air and then targeted them directly. Coast Guard planes helped detain one boat, the Shan Yu-621. One man was found dead and another died later of his wounds while the ship, which had a 22-member crew, was escorted to the island of Shikotan.

Another fishing boat, the Kun Sun Siur-880, belonging to South Korea, was detained later. Both ships had large amounts of frozen squid aboard, the announcement said.

Correction

An article in the Business/Finance section of Tuesday's editions misspelled the name of the Swedish newspaper that carried a statement by the leaders of four big exporters. It is Dagens Nyheter.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Crash Leads to USAir Cancellations

NEW YORK (NYT) — Travel agents around the United States reported that a large number of travelers have canceled flights on USAir, while others are trying to steer clear of flying on the Boeing-737, the type of twin-engine plane involved in the USAir crash last week that killed all 132 passengers.

"A lot of people canceled their flights on USAir, even when it meant booking another airline at a higher fare," said Judy Dwiggins of Advantage Travel and Tours in Charlotte, North Carolina. "One client even decided to drive back to Charlotte from California rather than fly."

Ellen Fogarty of Pittsburgh International Travel in Pittsburgh expressed confidence in the safety of airplane travel and of USAir. "I'm going to fly in a week and I'll fly USAir," she said, adding, "but maybe not a 737." The no-frills 737 is the workhorse of the U.S. aviation industry. Twenty-one percent, or 921, of the 4,320 aircraft in the fleets of the major U.S. carriers are 737s, far more than any other plane.

Albania and Ukraine Report Cholera

SIMFEROPOL, Ukraine (Reuters) — Cholera has broken out in Albania and Ukraine, officials said Tuesday.

In Tirana, Health Minister Maksim Cikuli of Albania said four people had died from cholera over the past week. More than 100 people were ill with the disease, he added.

The authorities in Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula said they were setting up emergency facilities to cope with a cholera outbreak that had already infected 19 people. An official described most of those ill as "anti-social elements or vagrants."

British railroad signal workers called their 17th stoppage Tuesday in a series of strikes, and accused the management of eroding safety standards on Britain's rail network. (Reuters)

Mechanics of Scandinavian Airlines System maintained a wildcat strike at Copenhagen international airport into a third day on Tuesday, forcing the carrier to cancel most of its flights within Denmark. (Reuters)

Motorists blocked Lisbon's only bridge over the River Tagus on Tuesday, causing traffic chaos. The drivers were angered by a 50 percent increase in tolls. (Reuters)

Temperatures in northern Israel hit a record high of 41.8 degrees centigrade (108 degrees Fahrenheit) on Tuesday. (AP)

A haze hanging over Singapore for the past month became even heavier on Tuesday, and for the first time the government said the pollution level had reached unhealthy levels. (Reuters)

Thousands of Tibetan residents angered by a new income tax marched and blocked streets on the fifth day of a strike that paralyzed the island's capital. Union leaders urged that the strike continue while they met with officials late Tuesday. (AP)

Lufthansa is to introduce a third weekly flight between Kathmandu, Nepal, and Frankfurt beginning Sunday. (AFP)

Belgian Official to Get Top NATO Civilian Post

Willy Claes Is Seen as a Conciliator

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — NATO's top civilian job is to go to Willy Claes, the foreign minister of Belgium, diplomats said Tuesday.

Although Belgium has drastically curtailed its military role, Mr. Claes, 56, is admired by other Europeans for his knack at conciliation, and the Clinton administration has reportedly accepted him as the successor to Manfred Wörner, who died last month.

On Western security issues, Mr. Claes, a Socialist, has been a leading advocate of stronger efforts by European nations to develop their own military capabilities. That approach, once fiercely resisted in Washington, is viewed more positively by the Clinton administration.

Barring a major upset, the sources said, Mr. Claes will be formally named late this month as the new secretary-general — in effect the diplomat handling political coordination in the 16-nation alliance.

Mr. Claes comes to the job with little personal experience in Washington to press NATO's interests there or broad international experience of the kind needed to manage the alliance's expanding work as a partner with the countries of the former Soviet bloc.

But alliance officials, relieved at the prospect of filling the job quickly without any public squabbling, expressed hopes



A U.S. infantryman discussing the workings of his M-16 rifle with a Czech counterpart Tuesday near Poznan, Poland, during NATO exercises called Cooperative Bridge 94. Troops from seven former Warsaw Pact nations took part.

that Mr. Claes, who gained European prominence last year during Belgium's turn as head of the European Union, will find freer range for his talents once he is no longer confined to national politics. Mr. Wörner, an unimpressive German defense minister, proved to be a galvanizing figure at NATO.

The NATO post, reserved for a European because the supreme Allied military commander in Europe is always an American, was due to go to a

small country — an informal protocol that neither Germany or Britain challenged strongly with a candidate of its own.

Initially backed by France because he is a French speaker, Mr. Claes gradually garnered European support, even though Belgium was cautious about supporting him too openly after the embarrassing recent experience of seeing their candidate for the presidency of the European Commission blocked by a last-minute British veto.

Mr. Claes's closest rival was Thorvald Stoltenberg, a former Norwegian foreign minister who is currently the top United Nations mediator in Bosnia. In that capacity, Mr. Stoltenberg has often found himself at odds with NATO in recent months, and that friction apparently outweighed the Oslo's claim on the job.

The former Norwegian foreign minister, John Jørgen Holst, a defense specialist recognized throughout the alli-

ance, had been slated to become Mr. Wörner's successor. But Mr. Holst died last year.

The other top contender for the NATO post was Hans van den Broek, currently the European commissioner for trade in Brussels. As foreign minister of the Netherlands until two years ago, Mr. van den Broek was an opponent of what he saw as attempts by France and, on occasion, Germany to downgrade the trans-Atlantic alliance in favor of European defense.

CAIRO: Vatican Unexpectedly Adds Partial Approval

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safe. "This is an historic document, unlike anything that's ever been drafted before," said Timothy E. Wirth, the U.S. undersecretary of state for global affairs.

The declaration also foresaw a tripling in the amount the world spends on population stabilization, from around \$5 billion to \$17 billion by the year 2000. Its aim is to stabilize the world's population at 7.27 bil-

lion by 2015 — compared to 5.67 billion today — so as to avoid an explosion that could put the figure at 12.5 billion in 2050.

Of more than 150 delegations, about 20 registered reservations to language on sex and abortion as the conference closed. The final declaration is not binding on governments.

The question of winners and losers, however, was much more ambiguous. The Vatican claimed victory in shaping abortion language so that it denied any universal right and excluded abortion from the formal lexicon of family planning.

But the very fact that abortion was so widely discussed, defined and acknowledged as part of women's health care represented a long-term defeat. And the Vatican's decision formally to approve parts of the population document seemed to show growing concern to avoid being marginalized in the population debate.

"They know they have a lost more than they have gained, and that they need to start building bridges if they are to maintain any sort of voice in the UN in the future," said Frances Kissling, president of Catholics for a Free Choice.

Excerpts of Cairo Text Changes

The Associated Press

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

Proposed: Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being . . . in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes. Reproductive health therefore implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Implicit in this last condition are the right of men and women to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of fertility regulation of their choice.

Approved: Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being . . . in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes. Reproductive health therefore implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Implicit in this last condition are the right of men and women to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable

and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice for regulation of fertility which are not against the law.

THE FAMILY

Proposed: Governments should take effective action to eliminate all forms of coercion and discrimination in policies and practices related to marriage, other unions and the family.

Approved: Governments should take effective action to eliminate all forms of coercion and discrimination in policies and practices.

MIGRANT RIGHTS

Proposed: Governments of receiving countries must ensure the protection of migrants and their families, and recognize the right to family reunification.

Approved: Consistent with Article 10 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and all other relevant universally recognized human rights instruments, all governments, particularly those of receiving countries, must recognize the vital importance of family reunification and promote its integration into their national legislation.

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	Indonesia (CC)	007-0318	Norway (CC)	800-002	Thailand (CC)	00-8001-1177
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	Kenya	800-102-80	Panama	800-002	United Arab Emirates	00-8001-1177
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THE AMERICAS / A CHANGING MOOD



DANGER CRUISE — A German tourist was shot through the shoulder on the open upper deck of this sightseeing boat on the Harlem River. Passengers heard two or three more shots as the boat headed for shore. The wounded passenger, Ralf Bolowski, 31, a postal supervisor from Hamburg, was expected to spend a few days in the hospital.

In a First, U.S. Admits to Rights Lapses

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has issued the United States' first accounting to an international body of its own human rights practices, and has simultaneously issued a candid acknowledgment of human rights lapses that was held up for more than a month because of concerns that it would fuel anti-American propaganda abroad.

While human rights protections at home have advanced over the years, "many challenges and problems remain," the department said in a preface to a report that was issued at the same time to the United Nations Human Rights Committee.

Among the more recent areas of concern cited by the department were police brutality, the death penalty, attacks on abortion rights activists, language rights infringements and sex discrimination.

The State Department regularly issues judgmental reports

on human rights records of other nations, but never before has assessed the record in the United States. It did so in a 213-page report prepared to conform with the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the United States did not sign until two years ago.

But the 10-page preface acknowledging human rights violations at home was not included when the report was submitted on July 28 — a year after it was due.

Instead, in issuing the report Monday, the department attached the preface, written by John Shattuck, an assistant secretary of state who heads the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. The preface had been the subject of an intra-agency dispute over its language, department sources said.

The main body of the report is largely a compendium of state and federal statutes and case law that was written to conform to a narrowly prescribed format required by the

UN rights committee. In contrast, the preface is a more subjective and critical analysis of the country's triumphs and failures in protecting individual human rights.

"It is of little use to proclaim principles of human rights protection at the international level unless they can be meaningfully realized and enforced domestically," Mr. Shattuck said in calling attention to some of the darker chapters of American history in the field of individual rights.

Throughout its history, Mr. Shattuck said, the United States has experienced "egregious human rights violations" in the ongoing struggle for justice, including enslavement of blacks and discrimination against them, destruction of Native American culture and societies, ill treatment of immigrants and the continuing denial of full rights to women.

Department sources said that disagreements "both in substance and style" over the pre-

face had not been resolved until late last week.

Some officials involved in approving the report were said to have objected to Mr. Shattuck's preface because they felt it would be exploited for anti-American propaganda purposes by countries such as China and Cuba, which have regularly been criticized in the department's annual reports on human rights records.

The covenant is one of three documents that make up the "International Bill of Rights," and is regarded as one of the most important worldwide human rights documents.

Critics, however, say the United States never fully accepted international scrutiny of its own human rights record, because the Bush administration had conditioned its acceptance on a series of restrictions designed to ensure that U.S. law would not be affected by the treaty. Most of the nations that signed did so with restrictions or qualifications, human rights activists here concede.

Health Care Wrangle Leaves America Sour

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most Americans still say they want a major change in their health care system, but the long struggle on the issue has left them in a sour and skeptical mood, with a diminished view of many of the major players, according to the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll.

The new survey found the public casting blame all around for the difficulties in passing major health care legislation. Fifty-eight percent said they blamed both Congress and President Bill Clinton equally. Two-thirds said Republicans opposed Mr. Clinton's health plan for political gain, not because of honest disagreements.

Only 40 percent said they approved of Mr. Clinton's handling of the health care issue, down 12 percentage points from his rating after he formally unveiled his plan last September. And the unfavorable ratings of Senator Bob Dole, the Republican leader who has been one of the most persistent critics of the Democrats' approach, rose 10 percentage points during the same time frame, to a level last recorded by this poll in his unsuccessful 1988 campaign for the Republican presidential nomination.

Hillary Rodham Clinton, who headed the health care task force, took her share of the heat in what has become a fiercely partisan debate. A year ago, when she was carrying the plan to Congress in the first heady days of the drive to overhaul the nation's health care system, twice as many Americans viewed the first lady favorably as unfavorably. Now the balance is almost even: 33 percent see her positively, 28 percent negatively.

The poll was conducted by phone last Thursday through Sunday, just before Congress returned to Washington.

Congress has resumed work and Democratic leaders still express hope that a modest bill can be passed before the elections. Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the majority leader, said he would meet later this week with Senator John H. Chafee, the Rhode Island Republican who leads the self-styled mainstream coalition, to see if they could still work out a bipartisan deal.

The poll suggests a majority still hope that something can be passed this year. It also suggests that attitudes on health care are just part of a dangerous electoral landscape for incumbents this fall. The

restructure the health care system. Seventy-three percent said they still thought there was a "crisis" in health care today, down from the 90 percent who felt that way in the spring of 1993 but holding stable now for

The public remains divided on the very issue that deadlocked Congress: 47 percent said employers should be required to pay most of the cost of their workers' insurance, while 41 percent said it was enough that employers be required to make insurance available for their workers to buy.

There were other signs of ambivalence and doubt, too. In what many analysts consider the most politically potent fear, more than half of the respondents said they worry that "in order to provide health care for everyone, the quality of your own health care will be diminished."

So far, the public is spreading the blame for the difficulties in passing a major health care law. When presented with five possible reasons to explain the stalemate, the respondents pointed most frequently to special interests and lobbyists, and to the level of government involvement in the president's original plan.

Despite all the emphasis on health care this year, the issue did not rank at the top when voters were asked what they thought was the most important problem facing the country today. Crime was first, cited by 26 percent, compared to health care at 15 percent.

Attitudes on health care are just part of a dangerous electoral landscape for incumbents this fall.

approval rating for Congress remains low at 25 percent, and "gridlock" was the explanation most frequently offered for that disapproval.

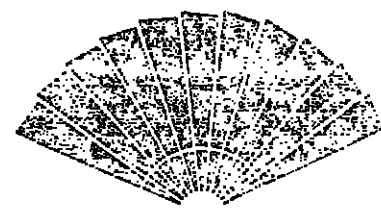
Fifty-two percent said less had been accomplished in this two-year session of Congress than usual in a typical session, a judgment that would be disputed by many political analysts. And 78 percent said that most members of Congress do not deserve re-election and that other people deserve a chance.

On the health issue, the survey shows a public clinging to a few broad fundamentals while reflecting the doubts raised by 18 months of fighting and millions of dollars of advertising.

Seventy-six percent said they still considered it "very important" that every American receives coverage in any plan to

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POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Signs the Crime Bill

President Bill Clinton, in an elaborate White House outdoor ceremony, signed a \$30 billion crime bill and proclaimed that it would "roll back this awful tide of violence" in America.

Surrounded by members of Congress and mayors from both political parties, as well as police officials, Mr. Clinton said a sense of bipartisanship had allowed passage of the hotly disputed measure.

"The American people have been waiting a long time for this day," he said. The legislation had been in the works for six years.

"In the last 25 years, half a million Americans have been killed by other Americans," Mr. Clinton said. "In the last 25 years, crime has been a hot political issue used too often to divide us."

Despite the toll of violence, Mr. Clinton continued, "still some people in this town tried to keep this day from happening. But today, at last, the waiting ends. Today, the bickering stops. The era of excuses is over."

"From this day forward, let us put

partisanship behind us and let us go forward, let us roll up our sleeves and roll back this awful tide of violence and reduce crime in our country. We have the tools, now let us get about the business of using them."

Pointedly uninvited to the ceremony were critics of the bill, including the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas. (AP)

Shrinking the Government

Since the Clinton administration took office, 78,000 federal workers have departed. They will be followed by at least 60,000 others in the next year as hiring freezes, buyouts and layoffs shrink the bureaucracy.

This "downsizing" of the government, under way in almost every department and agency, ensures that Mr. Gore will achieve one of the top goals laid out in his "reinventing government" report, which was issued a year ago this month.

The administration, in keeping with an earlier Gore theme, also is pushing agencies to measure program performance, getting the government focused on results so that taxpayers can see what

they get for their money. Mr. Gore, meanwhile, has spent this year advocating what his report called "a new customer service contract with the American people, a new guarantee of effective, efficient and responsive government." (WP)

2 Ambassadors Nominated

Mr. Clinton has nominated Charles E. Redman to be the ambassador to Germany.

Mr. Redman, 50, who joined the foreign service in 1974, is currently a special envoy to the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Clinton also named Marc Grossman, a special assistant to Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, as ambassador to Turkey. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Bob Dole, campaigning in Virginia with the Republican candidate for the Senate, Oliver L. North, whom he had previously faulted: "Haven't you ever changed your mind? You have to be flexible sometimes. I think he's going to do a great job." (WP)

Away From Politics

• Catalina Vasquez Villalpando, whose signature as U.S. treasurer once appeared on every dollar bill, was sentenced to four months in prison for tax evasion.

• A 10th day has been added to the Discovery space flight to learn about the damaging effects of space-shuttle exhaust. The six astronauts dimmed the lights and even used flashlights to conserve power for the extra day.

• ABC News reported that the Federal Aviation Administration and Boeing both knew that thrust reversers on the 737 — the model of the USAir plane that crashed near Pittsburgh — could make them unsafe.

• The National Institute on Drug Abuse said that more than 5 percent of the 4 million American women who had babies in 1992 used illegal drugs while pregnant, and 20 percent

smoked cigarettes or drank alcohol.

• The United States has a higher rate of incarceration than any country in the world except Russia, according to a study released Monday by the Sentencing Project. The study found there are 1.3 million inmates in American prisons, and the incarceration rate has reached a high of 519 per 100,000 population, up 22 percent since 1989.

• The Swiss government called off its investigation of the convicted U.S. spy Aldrich Ames and said it was unfreezing his bank accounts. It noted that Mr. Ames said he would cooperate with U.S. authorities about the account. AP, Reuters

Thursday

HEALTH/SCIENCE

With a wide range of topics from technology to space exploration, from recent medical discoveries to how the human brain functions, this in-depth feature brings up-to-date information on scientific and physical developments in the intriguing worlds of health and science.

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Herald Tribune

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Haiti and U.S. War Powers

To invade Haiti without prior congressional approval would short-circuit the U.S. Constitution. It would also leave the president with sole political responsibility if the operation turns sour. Yet that is just what the Clinton administration now suggests it might do. Neither of the situations usually cited as justifying independent action by the commander-in-chief—military crisis or unexpected threat to national security—exists in this case. To the contrary, congressional deliberation is both practical and desirable, and there is plenty of time for it.

The constitution vests the power to declare war in Congress while giving the president command of the armed forces. Those overlapping responsibilities have fueled generations of controversy. Beyond indulging a natural tendency to press against a vaguely defined constitutional boundary, recent presidents have evoked practical arguments for bypassing Congress, like the need for speedy response or tactical surprise. Under the threat of a missile-launched nuclear Armageddon on 20 minutes' warning, the idea of protracted congressional deliberation could be made to look like an absurd 18th-century anachronism.

Cold War presidents also argued that military actions taken under the authority of treaty commitments or United Nations resolutions are not really wars, but "police actions" or "troop redeployments," and thereby exempt from constitutional requirements. For years the U.S. Congress was happy to avoid responsibility. But presidential excesses in Vietnam drove Congress to reclaim some of its authority in the War Powers Resolution of 1973. This required presidents to get timely congressional approval whenever they placed U.S. troops at risk. Since then, presidents

have disputed the resolution's authority but sometimes fulfilled its provisions.

In 1991, Democrats in both houses insisted that President George Bush get prior congressional approval for Operation Desert Storm. Now, misplaced fealty drives many of those same Democrats to relieve President Bill Clinton of the same responsibility. That is poor governance and poor partisanship, too. Democrats would do better to protect Mr. Clinton from enmeshing himself in a military action where most Americans see no compelling national interests at stake and in which the first casualties are likely to bring bitter recrimination.

President Jean-Bertrand Aristide still represents Haiti's legitimate government. But sending the U.S. Marines to restore him to power makes no sense even if, as some military experts predict, that turns out to be an afternoon's work. A century of Latin interventions should have taught Washington that it cannot enforce democracy at gunpoint. Haitians elected Father Aristide and still support him, but even his legitimacy may not survive being installed by foreign troops.

It is frustrating to watch Haiti's generals snuff at sanctions, play games with the United Nations and systematically shoot down democratic leaders in cold blood. Their conduct warrants international ostracism and economic sanctions until they yield power, then generous and muscular support for the elected government that replaces them. But the conditions that warrant an American invasion—conditions that include broad public support and congressional agreement—are not in place at this time. Mr. Clinton should not abuse his powers and risk damage to his presidency by plunging ahead.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bringing Taiwan Back In

After much study and painstaking re-study, the Clinton administration has slightly adjusted the terms of American relations with Taiwan. But only very slightly. The United States declares that it is firmly committed to a one-China policy, with all the diplomatic peculiarities that it creates. Traditionally the Communist regime in Beijing and the anti-Communist regime on Taiwan have both asserted that there is only one China, and it includes both the mainland and the island. Consequently, other countries have had to choose between them.

When the United States recognized the Beijing government 15 years ago, it de-recognized Taiwan. That is why Taiwan has no official embassy in Washington (although a very competent unofficial one) and why Taiwan's president is not allowed to visit the United States. That is also why Taiwan has no seat in the United Nations or most other international organizations.

But relations between the two Chinas are changing fast. Far from the bristling hostility of past decades, there are strong and growing commercial ties between the two, with heavy Taiwanese investment in a mainland economy that is far from Communist. The two governments have been negotiating directly and productively on a range of issues—fishing rights, repatriation of hijackers, air transportation.

Taiwan is turning itself into a genuine democracy. Ruled by martial law for nearly 40 years, it now has an elected legislature and in 1996 will hold, for the first time, a presidential election. As it becomes more democratic, the support for the old claims to represent all China is declining. A substantial opposition now talks about declaring the island an independent republic of Taiwan. But that brings an angry growl from Beijing, which, in accord with the one-China claim, considers the idea to be secessionist and illegal.

The two governments are going to have to work that one out between themselves. The Clinton administration is right in saying that the United States must not let itself be pushed into the position of trying to adjudicate it. But the United States has a great interest in its peaceful resolution and in the continuing prosperity of both the mainland and the island.

Meanwhile, nonrecognition imposes real costs on Taiwan. Under its newly revised policy, the United States says that it is prepared to support Taiwan's membership at least in the international organizations, like those concerned with trade, in which a seat does not necessarily imply statehood. There are a lot of those organizations, and it is time to begin bringing Taiwan back into them.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Not for Him or Anyone Else

Gil Garcetti, the Los Angeles district attorney, made the right decision Friday when he announced that prosecutors will not seek the death penalty in the case of O. J. Simpson. Opponents of capital punishment—and we include ourselves among them—would have come to the same conclusion easily based on a moral abhorrence of the penalty and a belief that no crime, no matter how horrendous, gives the state the retaliatory power to kill.

But Mr. Garcetti had a more difficult task not only because he, like most prosecutors, believes the death penalty is sometimes warranted, but because he faced pressure from diametrically opposed groups in a politically charged situation.

Some African-American groups, wary of the racial aspects of the penalty, urged that it be avoided, while some women's groups, concerned about spouse abuse cases, favored it. Mr. Garcetti listened to both arguments but said that he drew his answer from the law and the written guidelines used by his office in every case.

How does that work? A team of eight lawyers in the district attorney's office reviews every case that, under state law, might merit the death penalty. Since Mr. Garcetti has held that office, more than 300 cases have been examined; in 16 percent of them capital punishment was recommended. The standard is supposed to be "neither the evidence in the case nor of such convincing force" that a judge or jury would have to find that the aggravating circumstances of the case outweighed

the mitigating ones. Mr. Garcetti's office did not reveal the specifics of this weighing process. Who knows what considerations really went into it?

Lawyers familiar with the system said the absence of prior felony convictions in Mr. Simpson's case and the fact that domestic violence cases rarely produce death sentences could have been important factors. But it seems to us that such a ruling could have gone either way.

This case, in truth, provides powerful evidence that the death penalty can never be administered in an absolutely fair way. The criteria used may be arbitrary, for example. Why should domestic murders be treated with more sympathy than killings involving strangers? Why should prosecutors be allowed such wide discretion that the guidelines can be ignored, as they apparently were in the case of the two Menendez brothers, who were young, free of felony records and charged with domestic murder? And can juries be counted upon to be as objective in the case of a nationally known personality whose image had been very positive as they would be when the defendant is obscure, unglamorous and poor, as most of them are?

Life in prison without possibility of parole is a terrible punishment. Singing out some offenders for the death penalty will always be an arbitrary exercise, inevitably unfair and thus unjust. In spite of its perceived popularity, it has no place in America's criminal justice system.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bosnia: Culture Offers the Seeds of Survival

WASHINGTON — Bosnia has become like the man who sits outside the clinic for reconstructive surgery in Sarajevo on sunny days, the man without a face. A bomb has destroyed his chin, cheeks, nose and mouth. He is carnage with eyes.

People walk by and look away. They cannot bear for an instant to let their eyes meet his face.

Bosnia is full of faces. Not just of men like that one, but of widows carrying water pails, of young children who do not recog-

By Lyric Wallwork Winik and Dzenita Mehic

they wage with meager guns and shells, with the barest of defenses.

For two years the Bosnians have waited for the one-sided arms embargo to be lifted, but it has not been. They have waited for the Americans to come, but they do not.

For Bosnians, the answer lies not simply in military survival or outside salvation, important as these are, but in cultural survival.

This is a battle waged with words, images and expressions. It is a struggle by artists, writers, filmmakers and journalists—the famous and the ordinary—to create a cultural record, especially in Sarajevo.

Cultural survival is based on the premise that, in Bosnia, many people do not base their identity on religion or nationality but would divide as well as define. In this multicultural nation, they continue to cling to the idea that they are simply Bosnians, a people with a past and a future.

Denied every military weapon by the United Nations, Bosnians turn to culture as the last weapons to preserve themselves and their nation. It is an act of defiance in the face of unbridled destruction.

Cultural survival began during the height of the war. Without paints, without canvas, as many as five art galleries opened in Sarajevo. Artists worked with whatever they could find—bricks, broken glass, burnt automobiles. Movies played at a cinema, where the only entrance was hidden in a backyard. The city's theater remained open, run by an actor who lost both legs in a shelling.

Fashion shows premiered, with designs

stitched from used UN plastic tarpaulins. Newspapers were printed irregularly in basements and sold by the reporters on the streets. Five radio stations broadcast across the city, powered by batteries.

These moments of culture are small but necessary triumphs in the face of international waffling and wanton ruin. They are the seeds of survival.

With each painting, each play, each concert, Bosnians challenge violence with tolerance, fascism with art and ideas, destruction with creation, death with humor.

This summer, during the promise of the cease-fire, Sarajevo even held a cultural festival called Baby Universe.

And all this has meaning. When the shelling picks up, sounding the threat of another Serbian offensive (as it did last week in an apparent effort to keep the Pope away), the Bosnian people will continue to fight to save their nation with art, music, ideas and words.

Cultural survival has become the message that no artificial lines drawn on maps by guerrilla armies or indifferent diplomats can repeal the spirit of Bosnia or undo the nation and its people.

It is perhaps the only hope of a people and a place struggling to survive in plain view of a passive America and its allies.

It is also a warning against any plan imposed by the outside world that would sacrifice, rather than preserve, the Bosnian nation and the Bosnian ideal.

Lyric Wallwork Winik is a writer; Dzenita Mehic is a journalist with Radio 99 in Sarajevo and currently a fellow at the National Forum Foundation. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

With each painting, each play, we challenge violence with tolerance, fascism with art.

nize something as simple as an egg, of computer engineers who have become bird hunters, trapping crows for a bit of meat, of filmmakers willing to clean streets in return for a few moments of peace.

In their eyes, in their emaciated bodies and artificial limbs, in their struggle to get up, go out and live each day, Bosnia exists. It is a population and a place.

But how to save this place? Bosnians in Sarajevo have wrestled with this question even as they have learned to pick their way along the streets, to step over bodies blown apart by shells, to endure fires, the cold, hunger, filth and the shattering of almost every window in Sarajevo.

They have repeatedly asked themselves how, even as they have learned to live on drips of water, bursts of electricity, and fragile supply lines.

The answer lies not just in the struggle

The Folly of Uniting Europe While Slicing It in Two

By Brian Beedham

EGINA, Greece — If you want to muse about the future of Europe, a good place to do it is under the columns of the hilltop temple of Aphaia, on this Greek island of Aegina. To the north, visible across the water on a clear day, is the Acropolis of Athens. To the south is Epidaurus, ancient shrine of medicine and the theater. To the west lie Corinth and Thebes, great powers four centuries before Christ.

Like today's Europeans, the classical Greeks knew what it means to belong to the same part of the map. They were all Hellenes, all part of Hellas. Unlike some of today's Europeans, they did not draw the conclusion that they ought therefore to become a single state. At the time when classical Greece was raising its light to the world, Athens was Athens, Sparta was Sparta, and so on. They came together for shared purposes—to fend off the Persians, for instance. But they kept their independence from each other because they were different places, each with its own ideas and its own separate flavor.

It is worth remembering this as the advocates of European union propose the latest variation of their plan to hammer different Europeans into a single political entity. The new project—the creation of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France and some of the top people in Germany's governing Christian Democratic Union—is unlikely to succeed, because it faces exactly the same difficulty as all the other projects for European unification.

As things stand, the countries that belong to the European Union decide some relatively minor matters by a system of majority voting but any really big deci-

sion—on foreign policy, defense, the economy—requires the consent of everybody. This works quite well, since those who lose the argument on the fairly small majority-vote issues suffer no fundamental damage (though even here a fair amount of evasion and rule-breaking goes on). But it does not satisfy the unifiers of Europe, precisely because it leaves the big

shown a degree of hostility to the concept of a federal Europe that would make it very hard for a Dutch government to sign up to the Balladur-Schäuble plan. More important, it is highly unlikely that France, whatever Mr. Balladur now says, would agree to tie itself so tightly to Germany with nobody else except the three little Benelux countries in the package.

Since Germany's reunification, the French-German balance of power the French once suborned believed in has vanished forever. Germany is now far stronger than France in money, in the influence money can buy, and in the military power Germany will be able to deploy around the world by the end of the century. Tied one-to-one to such a Germany, the French will do what the Germans want, not the other way around.

This is why, in any tightly bound Europe, France needs Britain and Italy and Spain alongside it to help counterbalance that German strength. It is why five into one will not go. Nobody likes swallowing an unpleasant truth, but this is the truth now in France's throat. Ah, say the Eurounifiers, it may look like this when you are sitting among the pines by a hilltop temple on a Greek island; but would not classical Greece have been an even better place if it had unified itself, and should Europe not seize the chance that Greece missed?

The honest answer is no. A unified ancient Greece might indeed have been spared those bloody wars between its city-states. But Europe no longer faces that particular danger. The Germans and French and British have learned the lesson of the 20th century. They are not going to fight each other again, whatever their formal constitutional relationship. And, for the rest, the Greek example does not point Europe down the road to political unification.

The glory that was Greece, in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C., required no all-Greek Parliament sitting in Thebes, no commission with an office in Corinth, no pan-Hellenic army commanded (one fears) from Sparta. The great new light of philosophy and culture and politics that burst upon the world in those centuries was at least in part a product of Greece's very diversity and variety. When Greece was eventually made into a single state—by that cold outsider, Philip of Macedonia—the light never shone so brightly again.

Even now, though, there is a certain clarity in the Greek sky that aids those peering into the future. Perhaps the theoreticians of European unity should come and lean against the columns of Aphaia.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Invasion of China?

SHANGHAI — Chinese authorities admit that there are grave reasons to believe the Japanese actually contemplate the invasion of China. [The Herald says in an editorial:] "The Chinese and Japanese can scarcely feel surprised that Europe should cease to take any interest in their warfare. In these days no one cares for anything that is not quickly decided. Had the siege of Troy taken place in the year 1894, no one would have felt the slightest interest in the fate of Helen at the end of the first five weeks."

1919: Unrest in Ireland

LONDON — Ireland is in a ferment unequalled in intensity since the Easter rebellion of three years ago, following last night's [Sept. 12] proclamation prohibiting the Sinn Féin organization.

1944: Allies Rule Skies

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE — [From our New York edition:] The Allies apparently have won their first big victory in the battle for Germany. Luftwaffe opposition to the massive softening-up by Allied air power has dwindled tonight [Sept. 13] and the Anglo-American rule western German skies.

International Herald Tribune

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OPINION

The Bible Says Nothing About Balanced Budgets

By Herbert Stein

WASHINGTON — The other day I was surfing through the channels when I heard a spokesman for the Christian Coalition explaining his organization's platform. I was surprised to hear that one of the planks was balancing the budget.

I am not an expert on Christian doctrine — or on Jewish doctrine either, for that matter — but I have paid a lot of attention to arguments about balancing the budget. With one exception, I don't think I have ever heard it suggested that balancing the budget was a Christian precept.

The one exception was a remark by Walter Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers when John Kennedy was president. He said, dismissively, that balancing the budget was part of "the Puritan ethic."

But Mr. Heller, although a smart fellow, was not an authority on Christianity. I have consulted a concordance on the Bible. Apparently the word "budget" does not appear in either the Old or the New Testament. The word "balance" does appear about eight times, but never in connection with fiscal policy.

Perhaps I am being too literal. There may be a more general principle from which an injunction to balance the budget can be derived. Probably the main moral or ethical issue has to do with equity between the present generation and future ones. Running a deficit can be regarded as a way in which the present generation puts a burden on the future.

What is the proper moral judgment of that? The Fifth Commandment says, "Honor thy father and thy mother." It does not say, "Thou shalt honor thy children and grandchildren." Thus one might say that the commandment not only sanctions but may even require running a budget deficit as a way for younger generations to sacrifice for older ones.

The Old and New Testaments both call on us to love our neighbors as ourselves. If "neighbor" can be interpreted temporally as well as spatially, we can say that the generations to come are our neighbors and we are instructed to show as much concern for future generations as for our own. One implication might be that we should so behave that future generations will have as high per capita incomes as we do. This may tell us something about budget policy, but it does not tell us to balance the budget.

From 1973 to 1993, when the budget was never in balance and deficits averaged 3.6 percent of gross domestic product, real per capita gross domestic product rose at an annual rate

of 1.3 percent. That is enough to double per capita income in 50 years.

In the high deficit years that began with the Reagan administration, from 1981 to 1993, when deficits averaged 4.3 percent of the gross domestic product, real per capita incomes rose 1.5 percent a year.

But our concern for the future will not be, or should not be, measured by real per capita gross domestic product alone. Our legacy will be something more serious than that. If we can leave our children a country free of the danger of war, with safe streets, reduced racial hostility, fewer miserable urban ghettos and an elevated culture, we will not have to apologize for leaving a larger federal deficit.

Recently I heard some scientists discussing the research they were doing in the field of genetics. They were talking of the probability that as a result of their work the risk of breast cancer would be greatly reduced within 15 or 20 years.

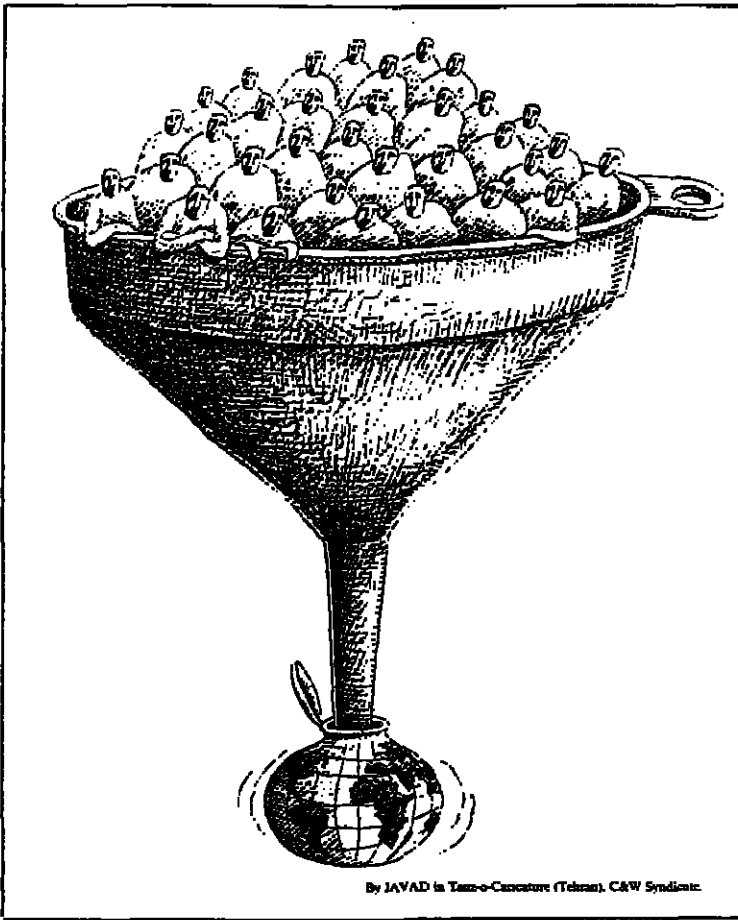
It seems to me that the willingness of our generation to invest in that research shows much love for the next generation. The scientists were at the National Institutes of Health. Their work was financed by the government — that is, financed in part by the deficit.

I am not arguing here against a policy of balancing the budget, for which there is something to be said. Nor am I arguing against the right of the Christian Coalition to support a balanced budget. But I do think there is an obligation not to mislead the public about the basis for one's support of any policy. The Christian Coalition would be truer to its name, in my opinion, if it did not give the impression that its support for balancing the budget was derived from Christian doctrine.

"Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's," it is said. I believe that federal budget policy falls in Caesar's domain.

It is also said that "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." I believe that means that one should not invoke the authority of God for propositions, however worthy on other grounds, for which God has given no sanction.

The writer, a senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, was chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers under Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.



By JAVAD in Times-Courtesy of the New York Times

The Birth Outside the Window

For John L. Phillips

By Samuel Abt

PARIS — When a Welsh friend asked why the French ate radishes for breakfast, I replied that they didn't. They ate croissants, I said. Sometimes they didn't eat anything but drank glasses of beer or red wine for breakfast. No matter what the individual preference, I explained

MEANWHILE

with some authority, the French breakfast never included radishes.

If the French did not eat radishes for breakfast, my friend persisted, why was there a variety of radish known as "French breakfast"?

As in "English breakfast tea?" I asked. He said yes, exactly, and I scoffed.

A few months later I received in the mail a small packet of seeds for a variety of radish known as French breakfast. With the packet came a letter from my friend inviting me to plant the seeds and, when they had produced radishes, to sit myself down for a traditional French breakfast.

That is how I became involved with the pigeons.

First I bought a plastic window box, about three feet long and nine

inches deep, and planted the radish seeds on a small ledge outside the living room, following the instructions and pouring the seeds liberally in rows so many inches apart, covering them with dirt and watering them often. When green tops sprouted I thinned the crop, discarding every third plant. Months went by in a rustic way and the green tops grew thick.

When the instructions said it was time to harvest the radishes, I did. Although the tops were lush, the radishes themselves were small. Tiny, actually, each about as big as a tack. The entire harvest could not have made a single course at breakfast.

So I quit the radish business, leaving the window box out there. We farmers call it letting the earth lie fallow for a season.

Then the pigeons moved in, settling in the window box and fouling the ledge. If I made a loud noise — shouted or clapped my hands inside the room — the pigeons flew off for a while but quickly returned. After a while they became so disdainful that even noise would not scare them off. I had to open the window to chase them.

Last spring I was away for a few weeks and, when I returned, a pigeon was sitting in the box. When I shouted, it continued to sit. When I opened the window, the pigeon turned its head, looked at me and, reluctantly, it seemed, flew off. There in the box were two eggs, more gray than white, each about half the size of a chicken's egg. When I closed the window, the pigeon returned and sat on the eggs. We farmers call it brooding. I think.

(Notes on pigeon hatching: Same bird continues to sit on eggs for more than a week. Sometimes relieved by another pigeon, rarely for long. Uncertain whether second bird is male, father to eggs. Uncertain also where first bird goes when it flies off but presume to feed. Whatever, pigeons sit on eggs around the clock, leaving them only when I open window to water flowers.)

Nearly two weeks later one egg cracked and disgorged a pigeon. It was small, about the size of an infant's foot, and wet. The second egg cracked a few days later and this pigeon was even smaller than the first. (Why had I assumed that the longer the term in the egg, the bigger the bird?) Both shells disappeared, whether eaten, buried or carried away. This is not a comprehensive report on the life cycle of pigeons because, between my job and outside interests, I had little time to watch that cycle.

Little interest also. Not much actually happens on a minute-to-minute basis in the pigeon-raising line — the same is true with radishes and probably most crops — and we settled into a relationship of mutual neglect, the pigeons living on their side of the window, I on mine.

Plus the splendors of nature are less splendid when they include a constant fouling of the radish box, the ledge and even the flower pots. In short, my main crop seemed to have become guano. It was not pretty.

Another week or so and the chicks (you could look it up) began to be fed. Leaving them untended, the main pigeon flew off for long periods and, when it returned, leaked some sort of drool from its beak into theirs while the chicks peeped loudly. They grew bigger and their feathers took on a recognizable pigeon shape and color.

Soon the bigger of them was out of the box and stumbling around the ledge. In another few days, it was fluttering its wings in practice. And then one morning it was gone, off into the world. The big pigeon, the mother, left a few days later.

By then the smaller bird had managed to climb out of the box too. It settled in a corner of the ledge and gazed out at the sky, the clouds, the sun, the moon, the stars.

Occasionally it stood at the edge and looked down five stories. It did not flutter its wings in practice. Still so small, this one was staying put.

For how long? The bird was not being fed and it was out in the weather, away from the security of the box. Presumably it was subject to animal drives: Pigeons fly, not linger. In their way, pigeons even soar. This one continued only to regard the skies.

Then, one afternoon, as the sun moved away from the ledge, the pigeon's time arrived. It was quite a fair size by now and its wings arched high. Once, twice it pumped those wings. Then, with a great clattering, the pigeon lifted off, lofted, hung there in the sky for an instant and flapped away, flown.

Life, Johnny, life. As long as there is memory, life.

International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Strengthening an Alliance

Regarding "The Case for Giving NATO an American Secretary-General" (Opinion, Aug. 19) by David M. Law:

I agree that choosing an American as secretary-general of NATO would be the best way to strengthen European-American relations at this special moment. An American secretary-general could make it clear to the world that the ties between the Old and the New World will not become weaker in the beginning of this new era of international relations. Close cooperation between Europe and America must remain the mainstay of international security.

Apart from the advantages mentioned from such an appointment and the naming of a European as supreme commander, I see an additional one: A European commander could pave the way for French military reintegration and thus for a common European security policy on the basis of full NATO enlargement by East European countries. America might accept their membership if military responsibility in Europe lies more or less on European shoulders.

KARL-HEINZ HORNHUES.

Bonn.

In response to the report "France to Resume Seats at NATO Military Talks" (Sept. 3) by Joseph Fitchett:

At last! This is a story that goes back to 1940, when President Roosevelt recognized Marshal Pétain as the legitimate French head of state. After this, the divide between Roosevelt and de Gaulle became wider and wider. De Gaulle was kept aside during the preparations for landings in North Africa, Italy and France. Such humiliations were not forgotten.

Fortunately, de Gaulle was not part of the French government when the Atlantic alliance was formed, so all went smoothly. General Eisenhower offered France an essential role in setting up the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and SHAPE offices in Paris. But after de Gaulle returned to power in 1958 he lost no time in dismantling French participation. He was not willing to be in the "American camp."

Being in a position to appreciate the damage caused to France and NATO, I found myself constrained to leave my position as a general in the French Air Force (with regret).

To question the de Gaulle policy has been taboo in France. But it is as nonsensical as U.S. isolationism of many years ago. More than 30 years

have been lost by France as far as influence on NATO is concerned.

GEORGES GRIMAL.

Boulogne-sur-Seine, France.

Perspectives on Haiti

Regarding "Quayle Sees Politics at Play Over Haiti" (Political Notes, Sept. 9):

Dan Quayle says that President Bill Clinton is thinking of invading Haiti for political gain. If thousands of Haitian refugees were sheltered in the former vice president's home state of Indiana he might have a better understanding of the situation.

MARC D. EMORY.

Düsseldorf.

A Shift Well Under Way

Regarding "Plenty of Time Going Unused" (Meanwhile, Aug. 30):

Time is a precious resource and an important element of the quality of life. The writer's comments on the use of night time are banal and retrograde. If he went outside at 3 A.M. instead of sitting home with his computer, he would be well aware of today's world of night work.

MONIQUE MAYNE.

Paris.

SINGAPORE AIRLINES

ALL AROUND THE WORLD



Japan Gives Hazy Commitment In Seeking Security Council Seat

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Does Japan want a seat on the United Nations Security Council? The government addressed that question head-on Tuesday and came up with a classic Japanese-style answer: yes and no.

With the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, strongly urging Japan to seek a seat on the Security Council, top officials of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's government struggled Tuesday to work out a position that could win support from all the elements of the country's shaky liberal-conservative coalition government.

In the end, the government agreed. As Foreign Minister Yohei Kono said, to "express the will that Japan wants to fulfill the responsibilities of a member of the Security Council."

But if that wording sounds like a "yes," Mr. Kono went on to place so many conditions on Japan's position that the final stance might just be taken as a "no."

The result seemed to leave Mr. Boutros Ghali thoroughly

mystified. Asked what the Japanese leadership had told him about the UN bid, the secretary-general replied, "I have to ask somebody that question myself."

Japan's inability to produce a clear answer reflects both the nation's ancient cultural traditions and its modern history.

As a cultural matter, the Japanese tend to consider it rude to come right out and ask for something directly.

This reticence is amplified in this case because of Japan's bitter memories of its disastrous military history adventure in World War II.

Almost nobody in Japan wants to see the country involved in overseas military operations. And there has been reluctance for Japan to play a leadership role in the UN because it might require a military contribution. Another reason for the government's fuzzy reply is that the government itself is unable to agree on a clear position.

The current coalition links traditionally liberal and conservative parties, and the resulting policy split is evident on many issues.

Mr. Murayama, the Socialist

Party leader and prime minister, has repeatedly expressed his reluctance about a Security Council seat. But his foreign minister, Mr. Kono, comes from a conservative party and seems much readier to accept increased responsibility.

Since coming to power, two months ago, the more conservative elements in Mr. Murayama's coalition have been nudging the government toward changing that position.

But Mr. Kono had difficulty Tuesday trying to clarify what the government had agreed to.

He said, "Japan wants to fulfill the responsibilities" of Security Council membership. But he added that Japan would meet these responsibilities "within the limits of our constitution."

"We will not use levels of force that are prohibited by our constitution," Mr. Kono said. But he declined to say whether the prohibition would interfere with Security Council obligations.

Mr. Kono also said Security Council membership could only come if Japanese public opinion supported it. Most recent polls show the people badly split on the issue.



PAKISTAN CAMPAIGN — The opposition leader Nawaz Sharif, at left in railcar, being showered with petals during a stop in Rawalpindi, near Islamabad, on Tuesday.

Ex-Admiral Returns To a Tragic Scene

He Sees Effects of Defoliant Used by U.S. Units in Vietnam

By Tim Larimer
Washington Post Service

HANOI — The two sisters, 8 and 10 years old but barely three feet tall, smiled shyly on their contorted legs, bent out of shape since birth.

"It's tragic," said Elmo Zumwalt Jr., a retired admiral. The girls, according to the director of a clinic here, are the children of a North Vietnamese soldier who was exposed to Agent Orange in South Vietnamese jungles.

It was Admiral Zumwalt, now 73, who as commander of U.S. naval forces in Southeast Asia from 1968 to 1970 ordered the chemical defoliant sprayed over the South Vietnamese countryside to deprive Communist troops of cover.

[A report in the United States saying dioxin is more likely to cause cancer than was previously thought should lead to more compensation for veterans exposed to Agent Orange defoliant in the Vietnam War, Admiral Zumwalt was quoted by Reuters as saying Tuesday in Vietnam.]

(He added that the report was "ample evidence to add significant other diseases for compensation.")

Admiral Zumwalt said he would ask President Bill Clinton and congressional committees to provide extra funds for research on the effects of dioxin. The report, by the Environmental Protection Agency, issued in Washington on Tuesday, was a major support for the veterans' cause, he added.

Admiral Zumwalt, the highest-ranking U.S. veteran to return to Vietnam since the war, is on a weeklong trip that is intended both to address one of the most bitter legacies of the war and in memory of his elder son, Elmo Zumwalt 3d, whose fatal cancer may have been caused by Agent Orange.

On Monday, he toured Thanh Xuan village, a rehabilitation center for retarded and deformed children. Of the 70 children housed there, 49 have fathers who fought in southern Vietnam, according to Nguyen My Hien, the school's director.

About 20 million gallons (75 million liters) of herbicide were sprayed on South Vietnam dur-

ing the war, laying bare an estimated 10 percent of the country. More than half of the herbicide used was Agent Orange.

Arnold Schechter, a physician and Agent Orange expert traveling with Admiral Zumwalt, said there was still no scientific proof that the herbicide causes birth defects.

But Admiral Zumwalt's elder son, Elmo, was a patrol boat commander in 1969 and 1970 in the Mekong Delta, where Agent Orange was used to clear dense vegetation that masked Viet Cong troops.

Six years ago, Elmo Zumwalt died of a form of cancer that has been linked to Agent Orange; his own son, now 17, suffers from learning disabilities.

"I absolutely believe, there's no doubt in my mind, that Elmo's cancer had to be the result of exposure to Agent Orange," Admiral Zumwalt said.

Still, Admiral Zumwalt defends his military decision to use the herbicide and says he would do the same thing today.

"It's the kind of tragic decision that has to be made in warfare," he said. "We desperately needed something to reduce the casualties. We used Agent Orange to save lives."

He said he did not know at the time that the defoliant was a carcinogen. But even if he had, he added, "Under the same circumstances, with no other alternatives, yes, I would do the same."

Since his retirement, he has made redressing the human damage inflicted by Agent Orange his personal mission. He campaigns for compensation for war veterans suffering from exposure to the chemical, and he is in Vietnam to urge the government to cooperate in research on the herbicide's health impact here.

Admiral Zumwalt's return to Vietnam also has included meetings with old adversaries, as part of an attempt, he said, "to bind the old wounds."

He had wanted to visit Vietnam earlier but said the State Department urged him to wait until a U.S. ban on trade with Hanoi was lifted; Mr. Clinton ended the embargo in February.

North Korea Opens Pair Of Nuclear Sites to UN

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — North Korea allowed United Nations nuclear inspectors into two atomic sites previously off-limits to the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the experts reported no unusual activity, an agency spokesman said Tuesday.

The agency inspectors, working at North Korea's main nuclear complex at Yongbyon, were allowed access over the weekend to a fuel-fabrication plant and a fresh-fuel storage building, said the agency spokesman, David Kyd.

"Our inspectors phoned to say they had been permitted to go in over the weekend," he said, "and they said there was nothing unusual going on. It is a modest step in the right direction."

"But of course we're still far short of being able to resume our normal inspection activities — let alone be able to say that the North Koreans are living up to their obligations under the safeguards agreement and the NPT," he said. The NPT is the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The Yongbyon facilities are two of seven nuclear sites declared by North Korea. The UN agency is still seeking to inspect two undeclared sites at

Yongbyon. They are suspected to be nuclear waste dumps, but Pyongyang says the buildings are conventional installations.

The easing of restrictions on the inspectors was seen as a spinoff from talks in Berlin and Pyongyang between North Korea and the United States.

The UN agency director-general, Hans Blix, told his board of governors at their meeting Monday that North Korea indicated last week it was ready to give inspectors slightly more access to its atomic sites.

He also said that UN inspectors had reported that North Korea apparently did not produce weapons-grade plutonium from February 1993 to March 1994, the period in which it had been blocking inspections of its nuclear program.

The report cast doubt on speculation that North Korea was producing plutonium, a key ingredient in nuclear weapons, while keeping inspectors at bay.

Talks between U.S. and North Korean officials in Berlin are focused on how to replace North Korea's graphite-moderated nuclear reactors with light-water plants, which produce less of the plutonium that can be used to make nuclear weapons.

(Reuters, AP)

Nigerian's Trial Is Delayed, Lawyers Raise Health Issue

Agence France-Press

ABUJA, Nigeria — The opposition leader Moshood K.O. Abiola appeared in court Tuesday to face treason charges, but the trial was adjourned to Sept. 21 soon after the session started.

Chief Abiola, whose health is reported to have declined sharply in recent weeks, looked unwell and remained seated throughout the hearing.

The presiding judge, Chris Senlong, ordered that the Muslim businessman be allowed to meet with his attorneys and family members for four hours, three times a week, until the trial is resumed.

But defense lawyers also raised concerns about their client's health and said he needed to be transferred to a hospital for tests.

The Nigerian Medical Association, which had sent doctors to examine Chief Abiola, said

last week that his health had deteriorated sharply and that he was suffering from very high blood pressure and compressed lumbar vertebrae.

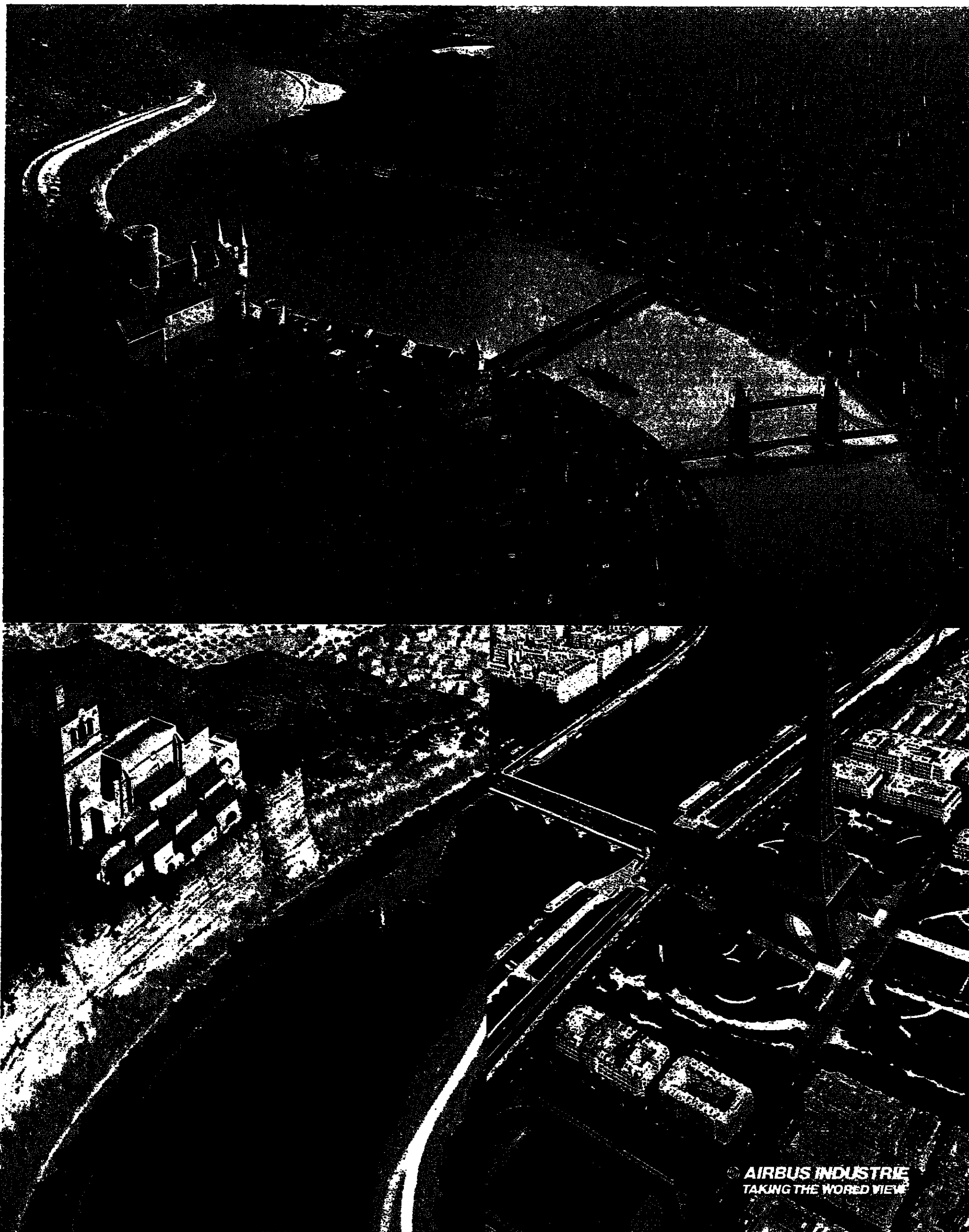
Chief Abiola was arrested on June 23, 12 days after he declared himself head of state following presidential elections a year earlier that he was presumed to have won.

Democracy activists, meanwhile, said they welcomed the dismissal Monday of the justice minister, Olu Onagoruwa, who had publicly dissociated himself from draconian decrees issued by Nigeria's military leaders to crack down on opponents, the judiciary and the press.

Mr. Onagoruwa was previously an outspoken critic of military rule and close to Chief Abiola. He joined the junta against the advice of colleagues in the democracy movement.

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Frederick Weisman, Philanthropist and Art Collector, Dies

New York Times Service

Frederick R. Weisman, 82, a businessman, philanthropist and avid collector of contemporary art, died Sunday at his home in Los Angeles after a long struggle with pancreatic cancer.

Mr. Weisman's gifts included the \$5 million in initial funding for the American Center in Paris, which recently opened. He also gave \$3.5 million to the University of Minnesota for the Frederick R. Weisman Art Museum.

Mr. Weisman was born to Russian immigrants in Minneapolis and by the time he was 31 he was president of Hunt Foods. He founded a savings and loan association, bought a racetrack and developed a line of drugstore products. In 1970, he established a Toyota auto distributorship.

In 1938, he married Marcia Simon, sister of the billionaire Norton Simon. The Weismans began collecting art in the late 1940s, starting with the works of American and European artists, including Willem de Kooning, Alberto Giacometti and Mark Rothko. They were divorced in 1981 and split the collection.

Amy Clampitt, 74, a poet who did not publish her first major collection until she was 63, died Saturday of cancer in Lenox, Massachusetts.

Tom Ewell, 85, the comedy actor who won a Tony for his role in Broadway's "The Seven Year Itch" and stood next to Marilyn Monroe when a blast of air blew her skirt up in the famous scene from the 1955 movie, died Monday in Los Angeles. He served in the navy in World War II.

Sara Taylor, 99, the mother of actress Elizabeth Taylor, died Sunday in Palm Springs, California.

Boris Vengorov, 57, one of the first Soviet cosmonauts, died of a heart attack in his Moscow apartment.

Yosel Harnett, 71, the Shin Bet security service boss from 1964 to 1974 and again from 1986 to 1988, died Monday in Jerusalem.

William J. Obanhein, 69, the former police chief whose arrest of a teenage Arlo Guthrie brought him fame as Officer Obie in "Alice's Restaurant," died Sunday of heart disease at Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

Dennis Morgan, 85, a popular Hollywood leading man of the 1940s and 1950s, died Wednesday in Fresno, California, of heart disease.

Nikos Hadjiliriakos-Ghikas, 88, one of Greece's most prominent modern painters, died Saturday in Athens. He had been in ill health.

Terence Young, 79, who directed three of the James Bond movies starring Sean Connery in the 1960s, died Wednesday of a heart attack in Cannes.

Russian Ambassador To Madrid Is Named

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin on Tuesday appointed the veteran diplomat Viktor Komplexkov as Russia's new ambassador to Spain.

Mr. Komplexkov, 62, formerly served as the Russian ambassador to the United States.

BOOKS

JEAN RENOIR: Projections of Paradise

By Ronald Bergan. 378 pages. \$23.95. The Overlook Press.

Reviewed by Caryn James

In an uncharacteristically gripping mood, Jean Renoir wrote to his friend the screenwriter Dudley Nichols, "I would rather sell peanuts in Mexico than make films at Fox." When the great French director arrived in Hollywood at the start of World War II, he was not prepared for the way studios would cramp his brilliant, graceful style.

Yet Renoir did more than survive in Hollywood. He adopted the whole country, if not its methods of filmmaking, and died at home in Beverly Hills in 1979, at the age of 84.

The paradox of the auteur in Hollywood is just a piece of Renoir's huge, eventful life. He was born 100 years ago, on Sept. 15, 1894, and his career spans the history of movie-making itself. His work ranged from silent films to Technicolor classics (Anna Magnani in "The Golden Coach") to television.

He was the son of the Impressionist painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. As a young man in World War I, Jean Renoir was shot in the leg; the wound left him with a limp and recurrent infections for the rest of his life.

His wartime experience also refined his sense of the absurd but necessary social contracts we live by. That vision led to "Grand Illusion" and "The Rules of the Game," the last film he made before another war drove him from France.

Ronald Bergan's account of Renoir's early days in Hollywood is one of the rare high points in his biography, "Jean Renoir: Projections of Paradise." This is a shallow, pedestrian work, but one that accidentally

ly helps solve a puzzle: Among the dozens of books and articles written about Renoir, why is there no first-rate biography?

A large part of the answer is that Renoir, quite deliciously, brought this on himself. When he became too old, too physically weak to make movies, he wrote books. "Renoir, My Father," published in 1962, is a big, loving biography based on conversations between the painter and his son. His autobiography, "My Life and My Films" (1974), is filled with scenes of an enchanted childhood and shrewd observations about movies. Both works are as vivid as any Renoir film.

Renoir's masterpiece, the 1939 film "The Rules of the Game," was inspired by forces as different as 18th-century farce and the impending war, and it remains one of the greatest tragicomedies ever filmed. During a country weekend, a marquis, an aviator, servants and other assorted lovers play by and violate the unwritten rules of romance. As Renoir said, "Beneath its seemingly innocuous appearance the story attacks the very structure of our society."

His films sneak up and bite the viewer, yet Renoir's subtle personality has yet to nip at biographers like Bergan (author of "The United Artists Story" and other film books).

François Truffaut, who was powerfully influenced by Renoir, best described what it is like to watch "The Rules of the Game." He wrote, "For an instant we think to ourselves, 'It will come back tomorrow and see if it all turns out the same way.'"

Only a great sophisticate could have inspired such a pure and innocent response, confounding art and life. Renoir, the grand illusionist, is still evading biographers.

Caryn James is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week

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30,000 Refugees Later, the Cuban Exodus Grinds to a Halt

hospital, have coordinated networks to pool information on potential sources of income. If he runs across a tourist looking for a good restaurant, the man refers him to a former hotel chef who runs a "clandestine restaurant" in her house. The chef buys ingredients for her meals from clandestine meat, poultry and seafood vendors who smuggle their goods through the streets in car trunks and unrefrigerated trucks.

is likely to play a key negotiating role in the coming months.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune.

APPEARED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

1. The first part of the document is a header section containing the following information:

- Page: 1
- Date: 10/10/2010
- Time: 10:10:10
- Author: [redacted]
- Editor: [redacted]
- Reviewer: [redacted]
- Version: 1.0
- Project: [redacted]
- Task: [redacted]
- Sub-task: [redacted]
- Priority: [redacted]
- Status: [redacted]
- Category: [redacted]
- Keywords: [redacted]
- Comments: [redacted]

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair and views the screen through a mirror. The screen displays the target (a red dot) and the starting position (a green dot). The subject's hand is positioned at the starting position. The distance between the starting position and the target is 10 cm. The subject is instructed to move the hand to the target as quickly and accurately as possible. The screen is 100 cm high and 100 cm wide. The subject's hand is positioned at the starting position. The distance between the starting position and the target is 10 cm. The subject is instructed to move the hand to the target as quickly and accurately as possible. The screen is 100 cm high and 100 cm wide.

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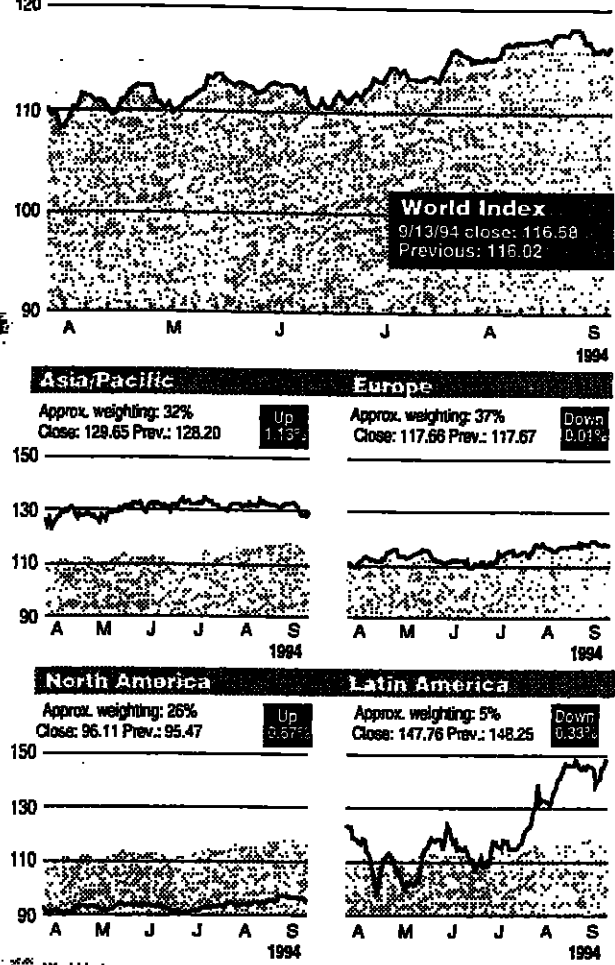
1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

KEY WORDS: child abuse; child sexual abuse; child sexual exploitation; child sexual abuse investigation; child sexual abuse assessment



THE TRIB INDEX: 116.58

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major markets. The index is composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

Region	Index	Change
Asia/Pacific	128.20	Up 0.1%
Europe	117.57	Down 0.01%
North America	116.58	Up 0.01%
Latin America	147.76	Down 0.23%

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Chairman Quits At Goldman

Friedman Leaves As Profit Slumps

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stephen Friedman, chairman of Goldman Sachs & Co. since 1990, announced Tuesday he was resigning and would be replaced by Jon Corzine, co-head of the firm's fixed-income division.

Mr. Friedman, 56, who helped manage the biggest expansion in the securities firm's 125-year history, said in a letter to its employees that he was resigning and that he wanted to "pass the baton to younger successors."

But he also referred to Goldman's "disappointing profits" in 1994, which he described as "a frustrating year for all of us."

Goldman said Mr. Friedman would resign when the firm's financial year ends in November. After posting record profit of \$2.3 billion last year, before partners' taxes, Goldman earned about \$446 million in the first six months of its fiscal year.

Goldman, one of the last major privately held investment firms, does not publicly report earnings but has suffered along with other big Wall Street houses from the slump in financial markets that began early this year.

While almost all of our businesses have done well this year, the firm's profits have been disappointing, particularly as a result of trading results in some of the businesses which performed extraordinarily well in the last few years," Mr. Friedman said.

As part of the management succession, Hank Paulson, 48, co-head of the firm's investment banking division, will become vice chairman and chief operating officer.

Mr. Friedman became co-chairman of Goldman Sachs with Robert Rubin in 1990. Mr. Rubin left the firm to join the government as chairman of the National Economic Council.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Cooking Up Competition

Mexico Tries Its Hand at Freer Market

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In a slender 20-story tower at the center of this city, a team of young bureaucrats is attempting to create what until recently was unlikely to be found in Mexico as chili peppers that don't burn — a competitive economy.

The 140 economists, investigators and staff form the backbone of the Federal Competition Commission, which in its first year of operation has managed to anger, obstruct and scold some of Mexico's biggest companies.

The commission has fined brokerage houses for bid-rigging in connection with the sale of Treasury notes. It has made the oil monopoly Pemex loosen its grip on the number of gas stations it supplies. It has even put an end to price-fixing by corner laundries.

American companies doing business in Mexico, or planning to enter the Mexican market, stand to benefit from the commission's actions. By policing competition, the regulators can make the market freer and more open, essentially more like markets in the United States.

But some analysts here doubt the seriousness of trying to legislate competition in a country that still tolerates monopolies in oil, electricity and railroads.

"The commission represents both a serious attempt to encourage competition and basic window-dressing for this administration," said Roberto Salinas-Leon, executive director of the Center for Free Enterprise Research, a nonprofit institute in Mexico City.

Legislating freer competition is considered

a natural complement to existing trade agreements, which have toughened up an economy that traditionally sheltered businesses from competition and let some become huge, inefficient monopolies.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which covers world trade, and more recently the North American Free Trade Agreement by Mexico, Canada and the United States have opened an estimated 55 percent

"Mexico is a country where for 50 years competition, monopoly and antitrust were just not household words."

Santiago Levy, president of the Federal Competition Commission

cent of the economy to a flood of international competition over the past decade.

Using wide-ranging powers granted by the new law, Santiago Levy, the president of the commission, is expected to see that Mexico operates as a free and open market.

"Mexico is a country where for 50 years competition, monopoly and antitrust were just not household words," said Mr. Levy. "When the commission started, people only had rough notions of what competition really meant. Some came in and complained because a competitor was lowering prices. That says a lot about the competitive culture here."

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'No Prospects' For Full Trade Pact, Japan Says

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Hardening its stance in trade talks with Washington, Japan said Tuesday that "there are no prospects" for agreement on all aspects of the countries' dispute by the deadline at month's end.

In an apparent attempt to force Washington to retreat from its insistence on a results-oriented trade strategy, Japanese officials publicly emphasized that the United States had agreed to settle for a partial accord if a full agreement could not be reached by Sept. 30.

Trade Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, who participated in trade talks in the United States last week, said the two countries had a mutual understanding that they should reach any agreements they could before Sept. 30, the date Washington has given Tokyo as a deadline to make progress or risk being named an unfair trade partner and facing trade sanctions.

Currently, "there are no prospects" for a full accord on all issues, said Mr. Hashimoto. It was the first time the Japanese side had said so loudly and publicly that the United States had backed down from its insistence on a full accord.

Previously, Trade Representative Mickey Kantor of the United States demanded complete agreement in three sectors being discussed — cars and car parts, insurance, and government procurement of telecommunications and medical equipment.

"Both sides recognized that it is important to conclude the framework talks if possible," said a Japanese government official who requested anonymity.

The comment, combined with a restatement of Japan's unwillingness to bend to Washington's demands for "objective indicators" to measure improved market access, appeared designed to

pressure the United States to conclude a deal that would avoid exacerbating the kind of trade tensions that would put upward pressure on the yen. The currency has jumped 13 percent against the dollar so far this year.

"There is a misperception in the United States that the Japanese will compromise at the last moment," the official said. "This perception is incorrect."

The official said the insurance sector, in which the United States had not made demands for objective indicators, was likely to be the first sector in which an agreement is reached.

The greatest difficulty is expected in the sector of autos and auto parts, an area that accounts for more than half of Japan's \$60 billion trade surplus with Washington.

The two countries have "virtually agreed" on simplified registration, standardization and certification procedures, the official said. But Tokyo remains opposed to Washington's demands that Japan endorse "voluntary" plans for its companies to raise purchases of foreign car parts and increase the number of dealers handling foreign cars.

■ 'Fast-Track' Is Derailed

President Bill Clinton's request for authority to negotiate trade agreements on a "fast-track" basis has been blocked for this year, Peter Behr of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

Representative Robert Matsui, Democrat of California, the acting chairman of the House Ways and Means trade subcommittee and a supporter of Mr. Clinton, said he expected the White House to drop its request this week for fast-track consideration this year.

Under fast-track rules, Congress can approve or reject trade agreements negotiated by the president but cannot amend them.

MEDIA MARKETS

Marie Claire Visits the U.S.

By Daniel Tilles
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — A new French authority on fashion has landed on American shores. Marie Claire, the American edition, recently hit newsstands throughout the United States. The two partners in this joint venture — Marie Claire Albin, the French publisher, and Hearst Corp. of the United States — have been quick to call the debut an overwhelming success.

The partners said the introductory issue, which appeared on August 16, had sold out in New York and other cities around the country.

American Marie Claire, which cost \$30 million to get off the ground, faces the daunting challenge of succeeding in a market that is already crowded.

About 20 magazines are chasing the same readership which has largely "leveled off," according to Lanny Baker, a financial analyst who covers the media for Salomon Brothers Inc. in New York. Competition for advertisers is fierce in an economy which some say still has not truly recovered from the recession.

Charles Townsend, publisher of Glamour magazine said the ad market for women's magazines was "fairly static with some contraction."

Still, with the model Claudia Schiffer on the cover, 157 pages of editorial and 131 pages of advertising, the debut issue of American Marie Claire has stepped out in style.

Laurence Hembert, international development director for Marie Claire in Paris said the first issue was "51 ad pages over target." Though ad pages have slid for the second issue slated to appear October 18th, Ms.

Hembert claimed it was still more than 10 pages above the 80-page objective.

Furthermore, Tom Wolf, vice president and general manager for magazine development at Hearst, said Marie Claire would increase its print run for the second edition to 750,000 from a 700,000-copy debut.

The chances of Marie Claire achieving success on par with Glamour, Mademoiselle, Self or Vogue, depend on who is talking.

One rival welcomed the competition. Catherine Viscardi Johnston, publisher of Mirabella said, "The market can absolutely support another entry if it's done well."

Others were not so confident. "There are already 20 titles out there," Mr. Baker of Salomon Brothers noted. "It's not like launching a magazine for home computing where there are five competitors. I wouldn't want to do it."

Mr. Townsend of Glamour magazine acknowledged that Marie Claire could possess an immediate advantage due to its low advertising rates.

While its rivals such as Glamour and Vogue offer guaranteed circulation up to three times higher than Marie Claire's, they charge up to five times more for a full-page color advertisement.

Mr. Townsend gave the first U.S. edition of Marie Claire mixed reviews, but he said it would be foolish to ignore Marie Claire's potential impact. "I have an appropriate concern for the ability of the marketplace to absorb another magazine in the category I compete in," he said.

Marie Claire has made some concessions to

See MAGAZINE, Page 13

Fox Signs U.S. Hockey To TV Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Fox Broadcasting Co., a unit of News Corp. has struck a five-year television rights deal with the National Hockey League, the NHL said Tuesday.

The five-year agreement, which starts in January, gives Fox exclusive rights for over-the-air broadcast of certain games, including the 1995 Stanley Cup Finals.

ESPN and a related channel, ESPN 2, will continue to televise about 100 games a year for five years. Fewer games will be blacked out in local markets under the revised accord. The ESPN channels are units of Capital Cities/ABC Inc.

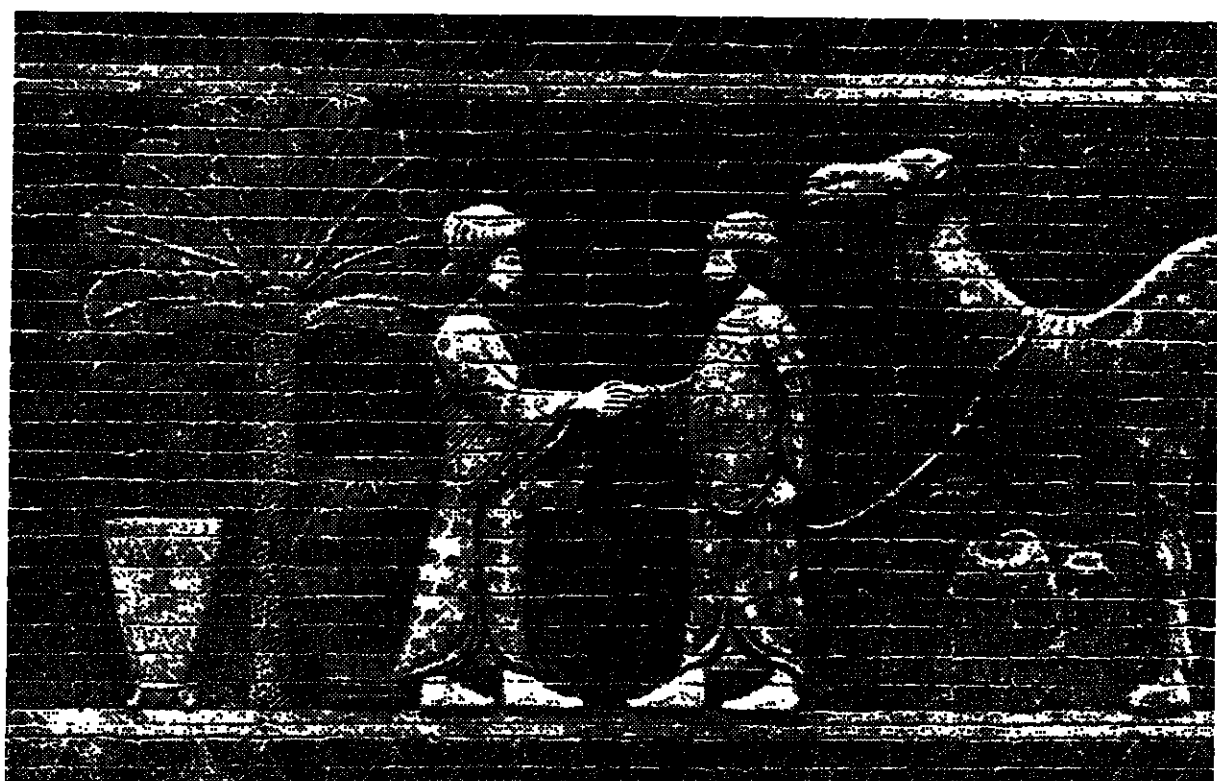
The future of this year's NHL season is uncertain because of a wage dispute that caused the owners to threaten to lock out the players on Sunday.

When asked if he expected the lockout to occur, Gary Bettman, commissioner of the NHL, said, "I expect to make a deal."

In December, Fox signed a \$1.58 billion, four-year deal for rights to broadcast National Football League games beginning this season. Those rights had long been held by CBS Inc.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

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than US\$5 billion in capital and more than US\$50 billion in assets. These assets continue to grow substantially, a testament to the group's strong balance sheet, risk-averse orientation and century-old heritage.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amsterdam	1.785	2.774	1.325	0.279	0.118	—	5.685	1.340	1.285
Brussels	3.775	4.825	2.838	0.618	0.252	—	18.345	0.285	24.765
Frankfurt	1.543	2.421	—	0.272	0.104	—	4.828	1.275	1.279
London (a)	1.285	—	2.016	0.410	0.178	—	4.824	1.284	1.247
Madrid	1.248	20.022	0.228	0.259	0.177	—	4.824	1.284	1.247
Paris	1.0425	2.6531	1.0425	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York (b)	—	1.541	1.533	0.278	0.104	—	4.824	1.284	1.247
Porto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	11.0	15.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toronto	1.239	2.127	0.414	0.251	0.184	—	4.824	1.284	1.247
Zurich	1.285	2.418	0.824	0.278	0.104	—	4.824	1.284	1.247
1 ECU	1.372	0.713	1.015	0.278	0.104	—	4.824	1.284	1.247
1 SDR	1.485	0.854	2.201	0.278	0.104	—	4.824	1.284	1.247
Changes in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich, flumes in other centers; Toronto rates of 3 p.m.									
To buy one pound: To buy one dollar: To buy one franc: To buy one mark: To buy one yen: To buy one Swiss franc: To buy one Italian lira: To buy one Japanese yen: To buy one Australian dollar: To buy one New Zealand dollar: To buy one Canadian dollar: To buy one Hong Kong dollar: To buy one Singapore dollar: To buy one Taiwan dollar: To buy one South African rand: To buy one Indian rupee: To buy one Pakistani rupee: To buy one Sri Lankan rupee: To buy one Thai baht: To buy one Philippine peso: To buy one Indonesian rupiah: To buy one Vietnamese dong: To buy one Cuban peso: To buy one Mexican peso: To buy one Argentine peso: To buy one Chilean peso: To buy one Colombian peso: To buy one Ecuadorian sucre: To buy one Guatemalan quetzal: To buy one Honduran lempira: To buy one Nicaraguan cordoba: To buy one Panamanian balboa: To buy one Peruvian sol: To buy one Salvadoran colón: To buy one Uruguayan peso: To buy one Venezuelan bolívar: To buy one Bolivian boliviano: To buy one Paraguayan guaraní: To buy one Guyanese dollar: To buy one Surinamese dollar: To buy one Zambian kwacha: To buy one Malawian kwacha: To buy one Mozambican metical: To buy one Namibian dollar: To buy one Botswana pula: To buy one Lesotho loti: To buy one Swazi lilangeni: To buy one Eswatini lilangeni: To buy one Zimbabwean dollar: To buy one South African rand: To buy one Indian rupee: To buy one Pakistani rupee: To buy one Sri Lankan rupee: To buy one Thai baht: To buy one Philippine peso: To buy one Indonesian rupiah: To buy one Vietnamese dong: To buy one Cuban peso: To buy one Mexican peso: To buy one Argentine peso: To buy one Chilean peso: To buy one Colombian peso: To buy one Ecuadorian sucre: To buy one Guatemalan quetzal: To buy one Honduran lempira: To buy one Nicaraguan cordoba: To buy one Panamanian balboa: To buy one Peruvian sol: To buy one Salvadoran colón: To buy one Uruguayan peso: To buy one Venezuelan bolívar: To buy one Bolivian boliviano: To buy one Paraguayan guaraní: To buy one Guyanese dollar: To buy one Surinamese dollar: To buy one Zambian kwacha: To buy one Malawian kwacha: To buy one Mozambican metical: To buy one Namibian dollar: To buy one Botswana pula: To buy one Lesotho loti: To buy one Swazi lilangeni: To buy one Eswatini lilangeni: To buy one Zimbabwean dollar: To buy one South African rand: To buy one Indian rupee: To buy one Pakistani rupee: To buy one Sri Lankan rupee: To buy one Thai baht: To buy one Philippine peso: To buy one Indonesian rupiah: To buy one Vietnamese dong: To buy one Cuban peso: To buy one Mexican peso: To buy one Argentine peso: To buy one Chilean peso: To buy one Colombian peso: To buy one Ecuadorian sucre: To buy one Guatemalan quetzal: To buy one Honduran lempira: To buy one Nicaraguan cordoba: To buy one Panamanian balboa: To buy one Peruvian sol: To buy one Salvadoran colón: To buy one Uruguayan peso: To buy one Venezuelan bolívar: To buy one Bolivian boliviano: To buy one Paraguayan guaraní: To buy one Guyanese dollar: To buy one Surinamese dollar: To buy one Zambian kwacha: To buy one Malawian kwacha: To buy one Mozambican metical: To buy one Namibian dollar: To buy one Botswana pula: To buy one Lesotho loti: To buy one Swazi lilangeni: To buy one Eswatini lilangeni: To buy one Zimbabwean dollar: To buy one South African rand: To buy one Indian rupee: To buy one Pakistani rupee: To buy one Sri Lankan rupee: To buy one Thai baht: To buy one Philippine peso: To buy one Indonesian rupiah: To buy one Vietnamese dong: To buy one Cuban peso: To buy one Mexican peso: To buy one Argentine peso: To buy one Chilean peso: To buy one Colombian peso: To buy one Ecuadorian sucre: To buy one Guatemalan quetzal: To buy one Honduran lempira: To buy one Nicaraguan cordoba: To buy one Panamanian balboa: To buy one Peruvian sol: To buy one Salvadoran colón: To buy one Uruguayan peso: To buy one Venezuelan bolívar: To buy one Bolivian boliviano: To buy one Paraguayan guaraní: To buy one Guyanese dollar: To buy one Surinamese dollar: To buy one Zambian kwacha: To buy one Malawian kwacha: To buy one Mozambican metical: To buy one Namibian dollar: To buy one Botswana pula: To buy one Lesotho loti: To buy one Swazi lilangeni: To buy one Eswatini lilangeni: To buy one Zimbabwean dollar: To buy one South African rand: To buy one Indian rupee: To buy one Pakistani rupee: To buy one Sri Lankan rupee: To buy one Thai baht: To buy one Philippine peso: To buy one Indonesian rupiah: To buy one Vietnamese dong: To buy one Cuban peso: To buy one Mexican peso: To buy one Argentine peso: To buy one Chilean peso: To buy one Colombian peso: To buy one Ecuadorian sucre: To buy one Guatemalan quetzal: To buy one Honduran lempira: To buy									

MARKET DIARY

Price Data Calm
Fears of Inflation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks climbed as technology issues surged and as concern about inflation eased when the government said consumer prices in August rose less than expected.

The Dow Jones industrials average ended 19.52 points

U.S. Stocks

higher, at 3,879.86. Almost 11 stocks advanced for every 10 that fell on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume was 295 million shares.

The government said consumer prices rose a moderate 0.3 percent in August, in line with expectations. Analysts said the data would calm Wall Street's inflation jitters, following a worrisome report Friday on producer prices that caused a steep, two-day sell-off in stock and bond markets.

In reaction to the inflation report, yields on the Treasury's benchmark 30-year bond fell to 7.68 percent from 7.71 percent on Monday and the bond was priced at 97 28/32.

Cyclical shares also got a boost from the data, with International Paper, ending up 1 1/4, at 74 1/2.

Pitney Bowes closed down 1/4, at 37, on news it is seeking buyers for two units accounting for about 15 percent of its annual business as it focuses on its office-equipment operation.

Computer, semiconductor and software stocks were among those posting the largest gains amid stronger-than-expected orders for computer chips last month and optimism about sales of mainframe computers by IBM.

IBM rose 1 1/4, to 69 1/4. New mainframe computers introduced Monday give IBM "revenue growth potential," Merrill Lynch & Co. said Tuesday.

Sun Microsystems ended up 1 3/16, at 28.

Hanson shares remained the most active on the NYSE as it awaits news on the dividend. Western Co. of North America rose 4 1/4, to 16 1/4, after oil drilling services company BJ Services offered to buy competitor Western.

Microsoft ended up 1 7/16, at 57 9/16 after the company said its new operating system software Windows NT 3.5 should be available within three weeks.

(Bloomberg, AP)

PRICES: Inflation Pressure Eases

Continued from Page 11
which should be consistent with a fairly stable inflation rate," said Bruce Steinberg, director of economic analysis for Merrill Lynch & Co. in New York.

Through the first eight months of this year, consumer-price inflation has run at an annual rate of 2.9 percent, little changed from 1993's 2.7 percent.

"Inflation at the consumer level remains moderate," said

Marilyn Schaja, an economist at Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette in New York, said Tuesday's inflation report would take the pressure off the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates at its Sept. 27 meeting. But she said a rate increase could still come in November.

(AP, AFP)

■ Dollar Edges Higher
The dollar finished little changed Tuesday against most major currencies in New York, with relief about inflation offset by lack of progress at trade talks between the United States and Japan, news agencies reported.

The dollar finished U.S. trading at 1.5433 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5414 DM Monday, but at 98.84 yen, down from 99.15 yen. The dollar slipped to 1.2855 Swiss francs from 1.2867 at 5.2845. The pound weakened to \$1.5624 from \$1.5705.

Strength in Treasury bond prices kept the dollar underpinned, but investors did not have enough confidence in the currency to buy into a rally, analysts said.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

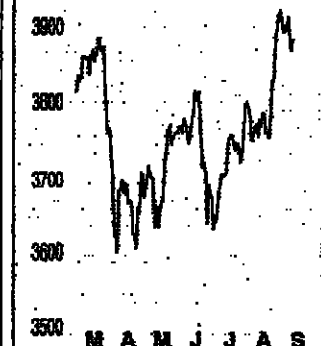
Cynthia Latta, an economist at DRI-McGraw Hill in Lexington, Massachusetts. "These numbers are consistent with our expectations that inflation is going to be faster in the second half of the year, but nothing alarming."

Wall Street slumped Friday after the government reported that wholesale prices had surged 0.6 percent in August, their biggest rise in four years.

But the consumer price index is considered a broader gauge of inflation because it covers services, which are not included in the wholesale price report.

The Dow
Daily closings of the
Dow Jones industrial average

4000



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Hanson	19250	181	181	+1/4
IBM	24000	13	13	+1/4
Microsoft	24000	13	13	+1/4
Sun	24000	13	13	+1/4
Western	24000	13	13	+1/4
Microsoft	24000	13	13	+1/4
Sun	24000	13	13	+1/4
Western	24000	13	13	+1/4
Microsoft	24000	13	13	+1/4
Sun	24000	13	13	+1/4
Western	24000	13	13	+1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Microsoft	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Sun	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Western	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Microsoft	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Sun	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Western	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Microsoft	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Sun	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Western	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Microsoft	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Sun	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Western	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Microsoft	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Sun	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Western	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Microsoft	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Sun	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4
Western	1181	38 1/2	38 1/2	+1/4

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
1181	38 1/2	38 1/2
1181	38 1/2	38 1/2
1181	38 1/2	38 1/2
1181	38 1/2	38 1/2
1181	38 1/2	38 1/2
1181	38 1/2	38 1/2
1181	38 1/2	38 1/2
1181	38 1/2	38 1/2
1181	38 1/2	38 1/2
1181	38 1/2	38 1/2

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52

NASDAQ Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52

Spot Commodities

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52

Industrials

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52

U.S. FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52
INDU	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	-19.52

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trade trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock	Dr.	Yr	PE	P/E	High	Low	Current	Div
12/1/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/2/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/3/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/4/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/5/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/6/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/7/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/8/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/9/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/10/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/11/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/12/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/13/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/14/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/15/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/16/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/17/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/18/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/19/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/20/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/21/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/22/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/23/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/24/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/25/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/26/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/27/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/28/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/29/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/30/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
12/31/91	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/1/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/2/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/3/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/4/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/5/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/6/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/7/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/8/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/9/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/10/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/11/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/12/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/13/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/14/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/15/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/16/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/17/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/18/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/19/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/20/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/21/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/22/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/23/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/24/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/25/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/26/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/27/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/28/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/29/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/30/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
1/31/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/1/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/2/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/3/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/4/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/5/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/6/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/7/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/8/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/9/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/10/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/11/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/12/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/13/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/14/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/15/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/16/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/17/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/18/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/19/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/20/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/21/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/22/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/23/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/24/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/25/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/26/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/27/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/28/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/29/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/30/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
2/31/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/1/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/2/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/3/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/4/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/5/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/6/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/7/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/8/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/9/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/10/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/11/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/12/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/13/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/14/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/15/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/16/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/17/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/18/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/19/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/20/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/21/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/22/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/23/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/24/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/25/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/26/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/27/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/28/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/29/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/30/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
3/31/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/1/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/2/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/3/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/4/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/5/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/6/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/7/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/8/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/9/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/10/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/11/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/12/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/13/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/14/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/15/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/16/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/17/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/18/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/19/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/20/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/21/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/22/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/23/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/24/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/25/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/26/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/27/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/28/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/29/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/30/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
4/31/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
5/1/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
5/2/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
5/3/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
5/4/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
5/5/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
5/6/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
5/7/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
5/8/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
5/9/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
5/10/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
5/11/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10	10	10
5/12/92	1.08	22	13	13	10	10		

[illegible][illegible]

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
12	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	11	11
13	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	12
14	13	13	13	14	15	14	14	14	15
15	14	14	14	16	16	15	15	15	17
16	15	15	15	18	17	16	16	16	19
17	16	16	16	20	18	17	17	17	21
18	17	17	17	22	19	18	18	18	23
19	18	18	18	24	20	19	19	19	25
20	19	19	19	26	21	20	20	20	27
21	20	20	20	28	22	21	21	21	29
22	21	21	21	30	23	22	22	22	31
23	22	22	22	32	24	23	23	23	33
24	23	23	23	34	25	24	24	24	35
25	24	24	24	36	26	25	25	25	37
26	25	25	25	38	27	26	26	26	39
27	26	26	26	40	28	27	27	27	41
28	27	27	27	42	29	28	28	28	43
29	28	28	28	44	30	29	29	29	45
30	29	29	29	46	31	30	30	30	47
31	30	30	30	48	32	31	31	31	49
32	31	31	31	50	33	32	32	32	51
33	32	32	32	52	34	33	33	33	53
34	33	33	33	54	35	34	34	34	55
35	34	34	34	56	36	35	35	35	57
36	35	35	35	58	37	36	36	36	59
37	36	36	36	60	38	37	37	37	61
38	37	37	37	62	39	38	38	38	63
39	38	38	38	64	40	39	39	39	65
40	39	39	39	66	41	40	40	40	67
41	40	40	40	68	42	41	41	41	69
42	41	41	41	70	43	42	42	42	71
43	42	42	42	72	44	43	43	43	73
44	43	43	43	74	45	44	44	44	75
45	44	44	44	76	46	45	45	45	77
46	45	45	45	78	47	46	46	46	79
47	46	46	46	80	48	47	47	47	81
48	47	47	47	82	49	48	48	48	83
49	48	48	48	84	50	49	49	49	85
50	49	49	49	86	51	50	50	50	87
51	50	50	50	88	52	51	51	51	89
52	51	51	51	90	53	52	52	52	91
53	52	52	52	92	54	53	53	53	93
54	53	53	53	94	55	54	54	54	95
55	54	54	54	96	56	55	55	55	97
56	55	55	55	98	57	56	56	56	99
57	56	56	56	100	58	57	57	57	101
58	57	57	57	102	59	58	58	58	103
59	58	58	58	104	60	59	59	59	105
60	59	59	59	106	61	60	60	60	107
61	60	60	60	108	62	61	61	61	109
62	61	61	61	110	63	62	62	62	111
63	62	62	62	112	64	63	63	63	113
64	63	63	63	114	65	64	64	64	115
65	6								

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows indicate the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the future. A "new yearly high" is a sell or new stock price estimate and is percent or more than has been paid, the year's high-low range is the high and low of the year's stock price. Unless otherwise noted, ranges of dividends are annual distributions based on:

- a - dividend cash payment.
- b - dividend in the form of stock plus stock dividend.
- c - dividend in the form of stock.
- d - new yearly high.
- e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- f - in conformity with previous years, subject to 12% non-reduction.
- g - dividend declared after sell-off or stock dividend.
- h - dividend paid this year, anticipated, deferred, or no action.
- i - dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative basis.
- j - no dividend or no action for new stock only.
- k - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the first sale.
- l - next day delivery.
- m - pending delivery.
- n - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, after stock dividend.
- o - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, after stock dividend.
- p - dividend in full. Dividend begins with date of sell.
- q - sales.
- r - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value of new dividend or ex-dividend rate.
- s - trading halted.
- t - in conformity or rechartered or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such company.
- u - when distributed.
- v - with warrants.
- w - dividend or ex-rights.
- x - dividend or ex-rights.
- y - without warrants.
- z - dividend one sales in full.
- aa - yield.
- ab - sales in full.

Tuesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	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20 Month	12 Month	52 Week	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
12	12	12							
13	13	13							
14	14	14							
15	15	15							
16	16	16							
17	17	17							
18	18	18							
19	19	19							
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28	28	28							
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32 Month	Stock	Dr	Yld	PE	SS	Halt	Low	High	Grge
22	171 Lomigong								
23	172 Landrins								
24	173 Lomigong								
25	174 Lomigong								
26	175 Lomigong								
27	176 Lomigong								
28	177 Lomigong								
29	178 Lomigong								
30	179 Lomigong								
31	180 Lomigong								
32	181 Lomigong								
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91	240 Lomigong								
92	241 Lomigong								
93	242 Lomigong								

N-O-P-Q									
22	216 NAC Res								
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90	284 NAC Res								
91	285 NAC Res								
92	286 NAC Res								
93	287 NAC Res								

12 Month	12 Month	Div	Vol	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Close
Return	Return							
32.0%	32.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
31.0%	31.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
30.0%	30.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
29.0%	29.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
28.0%	28.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
27.0%	27.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
26.0%	26.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
25.0%	25.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
24.0%	24.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
23.0%	23.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
22.0%	22.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
21.0%	21.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
20.0%	20.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
19.0%	19.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
18.0%	18.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
17.0%	17.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
16.0%	16.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
15.0%	15.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
14.0%	14.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
13.0%	13.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
12.0%	12.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
11.0%	11.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
10.0%	10.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
9.0%	9.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
8.0%	8.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
7.0%	7.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
6.0%	6.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
5.0%	5.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
4.0%	4.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
3.0%	3.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
2.0%	2.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
1.0%	1.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
0.0%	0.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-1.0%	-1.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-2.0%	-2.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-3.0%	-3.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-4.0%	-4.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-5.0%	-5.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-6.0%	-6.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-7.0%	-7.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-8.0%	-8.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-9.0%	-9.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-10.0%	-10.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
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-14.0%	-14.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-15.0%	-15.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-16.0%	-16.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-17.0%	-17.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-18.0%	-18.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-19.0%	-19.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-20.0%	-20.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-21.0%	-21.0%		50	50	150	150	150	150
-22.0%	-22.0%		50	50	150	150	150	15

[illegible][illegible]

هكذا آمنه لأصل

ING Works Alchemy on East-Bloc Debt

HANOI — Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV has put together a complex swap deal that allowed a Vietnamese state company to retire some of its debt to a Russian lender in a way that was profitable to both parties, an ING executive said Tuesday.

The deal was based on the plunging value of Russian debts and required participation by players in four countries. The Vietnamese borrower, Saigon Leather, ended up repurchasing \$5.4 million of its debt to the International Investment Bank of Russia.

ING, a specialist in secondary markets for East European and Third World debt, learned last year that International Invest-

ment Bank, a Comecon development bank, was willing to accept less than face value on loans it had made to Vietnam.

At the time, Vietnamese debt was trading at about 30 percent of face value, but when the United States eased its opposition on commerce with the country in July 1993, the price began to rise. In February, when the U.S. trade embargo was lifted, Vietnamese debt got another boost, rising to about 70 percent of face value in secondary markets.

Russian debt has fallen, however, as the country's economy unravels, and International Investment Bank paper was trading at considerably below 70 percent, the ING executive said. "That al-

lowed us to propose to the Russians a deal: For each \$1 million of Saigon Leather loans which you give us, we give you \$1 million of your own debt which you then don't have to repay."

This structure was advantageous to the Russian bank because it could decrease its liabilities by their face value.

Saigon Leather, however, did not have the money to buy up the bank's debt. It asked ING to provide the financing, but the Dutch firm would have been required to set aside money to account for the risk of exposure to risky-country debt. So it brought in the National Bank of Kuwait, which does not face such accounting requirements, to finance the buyback.

Toyota to Expand Output in America By 50% in 2 Years

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. said Tuesday it would increase production in North America by nearly 50 percent over the next two years, partly to combat high costs caused by the strong yen.

Toyota, Japan's largest automaker, said it planned to make 790,000 vehicles in North America in 1996, compared with 533,000 in 1993. That means that more than 60 percent of the cars it expects to sell in the United States in 1996 will be North American-made, compared with 46 percent last year, Toyota said.

Employment at Toyota's plant in Georgetown, Kentucky, is expected to rise as a result, to about 6,000 in 1996 from 4,885 at the end of 1993, a Toyota spokesman, Brendan Hagerty, said.

But he said Toyota did not plan any layoffs in Japan as a result of the move.

The yen's rapid rise, which makes Japanese wages and prices for materials higher in dollar terms, means that some

Japanese models now are priced several thousand dollars higher in North America than comparable American-made cars.

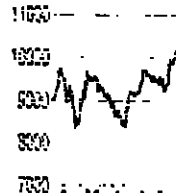
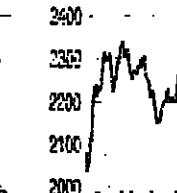
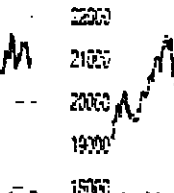
On Monday, the first Avalon, a large sedan designed for the U.S. market, rolled off the assembly line at the Kentucky plant. All Avalons, which replace the Cressida model, now are to be built in Kentucky, Toyota said.

Toyota said it also planned to shift production in 1995 of all pickup trucks sold in the United States from Japan to New United Motor Manufacturing Inc., the Toyota-General Motors joint-venture plant in Fremont, California.

Hino Raises Its Forecast
Hino Motors Co. doubled its pretax profit forecast for the year ending in March, to 9 billion yen (\$90 million) from 4.5 billion yen, citing stronger-than-expected demand for big trucks, Agence France-Presse reported.

Hino, Japan's biggest truck-maker and an affiliate of Toyota, also raised its sales projection, to 615 billion yen from 540 billion yen.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
					
A M J J A S 1994		A M J J A S 1994		A M J J A S 1994	
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,937.01	9,890.37	+0.47	
Singapore	Straits Times	2,299.65	2,280.39	+0.85	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,043.60	2,032.80	+0.53	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,046.11	19,917.28	+0.65	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,169.11	1,169.05	+0.01	
Bangkok	SET	1,507.73	1,490.41	+1.16	
Seoul	Composite Stock	995.38	995.70	-0.03	
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,955.02	6,967.43	-0.16	
Manila	PSE	2,953.24	2,918.31	+1.16	
Jakarta	Stock Index	515.70	521.24	-1.06	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,093.80	2,111.09	-0.82	
Bombay	National Index	2,175.53	2,172.80	+0.13	

Sources: Reuters, AFP. International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. and Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. said they would raise their prime lending rates to 4.9 percent from 4.7 percent, a day after Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. said it would raise its long-term prime rate to 4.9 percent.

• Malaysia's finance ministry ordered gaming operators in Sabah to cut their number of outlets in half. Analysts said the company most heavily affected would be Olympia Industries Bhd.

• Taiwan gave McDonald's Corp. permission to increase its local subsidiary's capital to 880 million Taiwan dollars (\$34 million) from 100 million dollars; the fast-food concern plans to have 400 restaurants in Taiwan by 2000, compared with 77 now.

• Australia's maritime workers' union agreed to end a five-day port strike, but the shipping industry estimated it would take 10 days to clear the backlog of delayed cargo.

• Indonesia's project to build a coal-fired power plant in East Java won preliminary agreement for loans totaling \$2 billion from eight international banks, executives of PT Palan Energy said.

• Hong Kong's Securities and Futures Commission named Anthony Neoh chairman, effective Feb. 1, succeeding Robert Nottle. (Reuters, AFP, APX)

Companies Say Malaysia Clears Navy Yard Purchase

Bloomberg Business News

KUALA LUMPUR — A consortium of Malaysian companies has received government consent to take over the Lumut Naval Dockyard, an executive of one of the companies said. The purchase price was reported to be around 5 billion ringgit (\$2 billion).

The two leading companies in the consortium are Sedap Food & Confectionery Bhd., which would take a majority stake in the venture and shift its food business to another company, and the tin-plate maker Perusahaan Sadur Timah Malaysia Bhd., or Perstima.

"The privatization exercise has been awarded," said Ng See Yen, Perstima's corporate secretary. "We received a letter of intent from the government on Saturday."

Mr. Ng would not say how much the consortium would pay, but analysts and newspaper reports have speculated that the price would be around 5 billion ringgit.

Mr. Ng also refused to comment on how the companies would raise the money to buy the dockyard, which is in Perak state on Malaysia's west coast.

Perstima's largest shareholder is the timber company Kelanamas Industries Bhd.

Analysts said the privatization may include some kind of real estate development as well.

"A price of five billion must surely include something else besides a naval dockyard," said Les Nicholls, head of research at PB Securities. "Ports are not necessarily the most profitable privatizations around. There may be development potential around there."

Supermarkets Lift Coles Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — Coles Myer Ltd., Australia's largest retailer, said profit in the year ended July 31 rose 3 percent, more than expected, on increased earnings from its supermarkets and discount stores.

Coles said net profit rose to 424.4 million Australian dollars (\$314.8 million) from 411.8 million dollars a year ago. Sales in

the latest year increased 5 percent, to 15.9 billion dollars.

The result was higher than analysts' forecasts, and the company's shares closed at 4.03 dollars, up from 3.95 on Monday.

Separately, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, said its annual profit grew 54 percent, to 682.1 million dollars, in the year ended June 30 on a reduction in charges for bad and doubtful debts and cost cutting. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

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Herald Tribune

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SPORTS

Maccabi Plays Bremen to Tie

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Maccabi Tel Aviv and SV Werder Bremen played to a scoreless tie Tuesday in Tel Aviv in their first-leg, first-round match of the European Cup Winners' Cup tournament.

The German league leaders, struggling in the hot, humid Mediterranean afternoon, had goalkeeper Oliver Reck to thank for a series of outstanding saves in a lively first half.

In one three-minute period, Reck parried powerful shots from Gad Bromer, Avi Nimni, and Victor Belkin.

While centerback Michael Schulz had the best of Israeli striker Alon Mizrahi and Werder's Wynton Rufer looked threatening in attack, the Germans lost control of the midfield to Maccabi's Russian imports Belkin and Yuli Choukanov.

Neither side could maintain the pace throughout the second period, although Maccabi came close twice in a late flourish.

"We played better," said Maccabi captain Nir Klinger, adding, "But I'm sure the Germans will play differently in their home field" in next month's second-leg match in Bremen.

Some 10,000 fans attended at Ramat Gan stadium outside Tel Aviv.

Belkin, Mizrahi and Noam Shoham received yellow cards.

● In one of the day's earlier UEFA Cup matches, French league leader Nantes paid the price for some defensive lapses as it lost, 3-2, in the first round at Rotor Volgograd.

Nantes could easily have lost by three goals, and Chadian striker Japhet N'Doram made the Russians pay for their own lapse of concentration by

breaking away for a late goal that could prove decisive. The French now need only to win by 1-0 at home in the return match to qualify.

Nicolas Ouedes gave Nantes a 28th minute lead, but the Russians, making their European debut, then scored three times and were denied a fourth.

Vladimir Geraschenko and Sergey Nychai headed in from the corners as the Nantes defenders and goalkeeper David Marraud failed to cover.

Then Oleg Veretnikov's 25-meter free-kick deflected off a defender and caught Marraud on the wrong foot.

Veretnikov slammed a loose ball into the net for a fourth goal, but Hungarian referee Sandor Varga ruled a foul had already been committed.

● Jean-Pierre Papin made a sad return to the Parc des Princes when he failed a fitness test that ruled him out of Bayern Munich's European Cup match Wednesday with Paris St. Germain.

The French striker, recovering from a knee operation, trained briefly with his German teammates at the Parc des Princes, where he has scored so many great goals for France, but left the field well before his colleagues.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)



Maccabi goalkeeper Alexander Ovarov was waiting when Bremen's Wynton Rufer headed the ball during their match.

In Amsterdam, European Stage Set for Drama

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Ruud Gullit's return to play in Amsterdam is a real-life drama of the kind that would get a playwright certified.

To some, Gullit is the Judas of Dutch soccer, the star who walked out on his colleagues and his nation in the final month of World Cup preparation. Without Gullit, the Netherlands lost to Brazil; with him, claim the critics, Holland would have beaten Brazil.

I doubt that, but though the World Cup is history the rancor still festers. Moreover, Gullit, while on the attack for AC Milan in Wednesday evening's European Champions League match, will be directly opposed by Frank Rijkaard in the defense of Ajax Amsterdam.

This is where the plot thickens, borders on the incredible. It is as if Gullit and Rijkaard, soul brothers, are suddenly set to a dual at 12 paces — except that if they drift that far apart on the field, Rijkaard might let Gullit in to score.

They are, when they want to be, extremely sensitive, highly articulate men. Gullit is expansive, Rijkaard often withdrawn, but the depths of feelings that each will carry into separate locker rooms on Wednesday might be beyond expression.

It would take a mathematician of genius to work out the odds against two performers among the tens of millions who play soccer being drawn together in this way. Gullit and Rijkaard were like two peas in a pod, Amsterdamers born to Dutch mothers and Surinamese fathers in the same September 32 years ago.

Each grew strong and tall, each to proudly

display black roots through dreadlocked hairstyles.

They had more than 60 appearances together in the orange uniform of Netherlands soccer, and many more as youth and under-21 team players. They blossomed together, became millionaires together, reaped the spoils of Italian riches in games around the globe for Milan.

When one was injured, the other may not have shared the pain or been asked to give blood. But as friends, as comforters, as men who understood the private doubts and concerns of the sidelined athlete, they were closer than brothers.

The parting came a year ago when Milan's Dutch era was deemed to be over. Marco Van Basten, their colleague was and is *hors de combat* with ankle injuries, the result of years of abuse from opponents' boots and the dreaded injections of pain killing drugs, from which he may not recover.

And when Silvio Berlusconi, the paymaster at Milan, was persuaded that Gullit would also never recapture his form after a horrendous knee injury, Ruud was sold to Sampdoria. Rijkaard, polite in his wording but determined to go his own way before he too was a figure of rejection, decided to control his own destiny.

He had all the money he needed. He was tired of the Italian life in which the hand that slaps the back one day inevitably holds a dagger. Berlusconi begged him to stay, Rijkaard demurred and set his own path toward retirement: a two-year deal with his first club, Ajax.

His \$1.1 million contract is by some way the most lucrative Ajax has ever granted a player, but with its phenomenal record of schooling apprentices for the open market, the Amsterdam academy (for it is more than

a club) reckoned Rijkaard was the perfect elder statesman for its youth.

Life in the relatively slow lane is suiting Rijkaard. He is adamant that this is his last season but, having guided Ajax to the Dutch league championship, having agreed to sacrifice his midfield yearnings for the defensive role coaches have long tried to pin on him, Rijkaard is in good shape.

HE SCORED a spectacular goal in Ajax's 5-0 thrashing of Vitesse Arnhem last Saturday, scored a goal and secured the retreat while Ron De Boer and the Nigerian Finidi George pulverized the opposition's goal and Marc Overmars teased on the wings.

So Ajax feels it is at the peak of early season readiness. It feels willing and able to take on the European champion Milan.

Milan, by contrast, is suffering. Even Van Basten aside, it has half its players under medical care. Forwards Marco Simone and Dejan Savicevic are unfit, midfielder Stefano Eranio is out, stopper Alessandro Costacurta has torn a muscle, and Paolo Maldini, the finest left back in the world, is also doubtful for the Amsterdam match.

Much depends on Gullit. After a season of personal triumph in Genoa with Sampdoria, he played hard to get but eventually could not resist Berlusconi's call to kiss and make up in Milan. The way it is in Italy, the presidential whim (not to mention the prime ministerial persuasion and the Berlusconi purse) overrides the designs of the coach.

Fabio Capello had not only retained the Italian Serie A title with his own brand of pragmatic football, he had produced a breathtaking team performance to devour Barcelona in the European Cup final in Athens this year. But whether he liked it or not, he was told Gullit was returning, so accommodate him.

So far, so amicably good. Gullit's physical soundness, and his restored appetite for action are currently the best friend a Milan coach has. Last Sunday, when the weakened Milan was held to a 1-1 draw in Cagliari, it was a goal from the Dutch master that saved his team's point.

He can soar close to the heights of his youth, as he showed repeatedly on his personal mission in the year with Sampdoria. He can sink toward self-doubt, and doubt his teammates, to the degree that he abandoned the Dutch World Cup in a mood not even Gullit can fully explain.

Rijkaard, if anyone, will be the closest to understanding. But rather than support his erstwhile pal, Rijkaard's purpose this evening will be to undermine him, to best him in the air and on the ground, to deny his every twist and turn.

Television will show their dual in close-up but, thank goodness, we Europeans are not yet into wiring opponents for sound. We can scan their faces, read into their clashes whatever we will, judge them man for man at the heart of a team game.

There is a degree of privacy, of mystery without which the contest would be the poorer. It is our prerogative to read into a hand shake or a foul tackle what we will; it is theirs to draw the curtain on us, at least until the next time.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

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Norman Hospitalized For Intestinal Illness

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GAINESVILLE, Virginia — Greg Norman has a serious intestinal illness that has forced him to withdraw from the President's Cup international matches this week, the international team's captain, David Graham, said Tuesday.

Graham said Norman was in Houston being treated for "a very, very serious hemorrhoid condition."

Sources who asked not to be identified said Norman, 39, had a very serious case of hemorrhoids that became infected after they were treated surgically two weeks ago.

Norman, the No. 2-ranked player in the world, has not played since the World Series of Golf two weeks ago.

A source close to Norman said he underwent surgery shortly after the World Series and since had lost 13 pounds (5.8 kilograms).

Norman, who underwent the surgery near his home in Florida, entered the University of Texas Health Science Center in Houston on Monday night.

"Mr. Norman has been experiencing persistent gastrointestinal symptoms with abdominal cramping, intermittent watery diarrhea leading to dehydration, weight loss and weakness. He is presently being evaluated by specialists," Dr. Richard Andrasny of the Houston hospital said in a statement.

"He has been advised that he cannot continue any physical activity for approximately three weeks," the statement continued.

Graham said Norman would be replaced by fellow Australian Bradley Hughes on the 12-man international team that will play a U.S. team in matches here this weekend.

"This is a major disappointment and certainly a blow to the team," Graham said.

Earlier in the day, organizers announced that Norman had withdrawn from next week's Lanocome Cup event in France. Graham, who had been in frequent contact with Norman for the past several days, said the Australian was also withdrawing from at least two more tournaments in the coming weeks.

"It is a great disappointment that I have to withdraw from the President's Cup for medical reasons," Norman said in a statement from the hospital in Houston. (Reuters, AP)

SIDELINES

Schumacher Denies Rift

FRANKFURT (AP) — Michael Schumacher, through a spokesman, denied reports Tuesday that the suspended Formula One leader intends to quit the Benetton team at the end of the season.

Several Swiss and German publications reported that Schumacher's lawyers had given a letter to Benetton before the Italian Grand Prix at Monza last weekend notifying the Britain-based team that Schumacher intends to break his contract.

A Benetton spokeswoman in London also denied the reports and said the team had not heard from Schumacher's lawyers on the matter.

Lee: Still Going to Games

TAIPEI (AP) — President Lee Teng-hui said Tuesday he remains determined to attend next month's Asian Games in Hiroshima, despite the implicit withdrawal of his invitation.

"So far, the Olympic Council of Asia's invitation to President Lee remains unchanged; so does President Lee's plan to attend the Games," the presidential spokesman Chang Ping-nan said.

For the Record

Musashimaru, the American *ozeki* (champion) bidding for promotion to sumo's highest rank after winning the last tournament, was upset Tuesday on the third day of the 15-day Autumn Grand Sumo tournament. (AP)

The Hockey Hall of Fame said that, for the first time, no player had received enough votes for induction this year. (AP)

European Cup Scores

UEFA CUP
First Round, First Leg
Austria 2, Arsenal 0
CSKA Sofia 3, Juventus 2
GKS Katowice 1, Aris Salonika 0
Apollon 1, FC Steaua 3
FC Twente 1, Ipswich 4
Borussia Dortmund 2, Middlesbrough 0
Rapid Bucharest 2, FC Cheltenham 0
Borussia Dortmund 1, Middlesbrough 0
Tottenham Hotspur 4, Borussia Dortmund 1
Dynamo Moscow 2, Lazio 0
Vitesse Arnhem 1, Parma 0
AIK Solna 0, Slovan Prague 0
CUP WINNERS' CUP
First Round, First Leg
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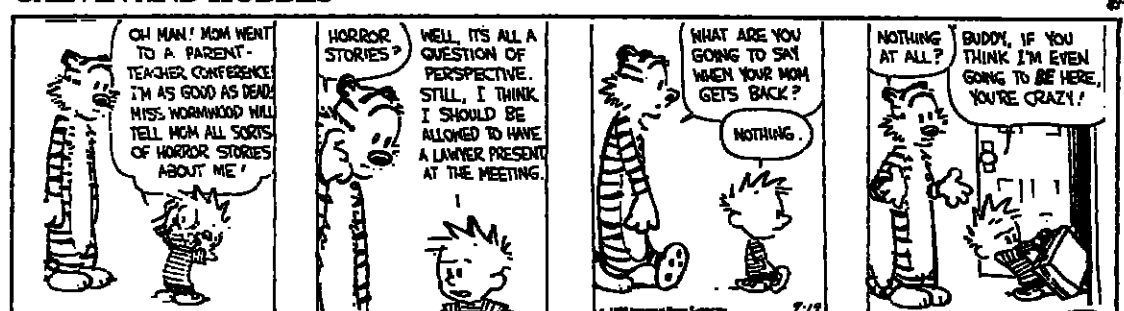
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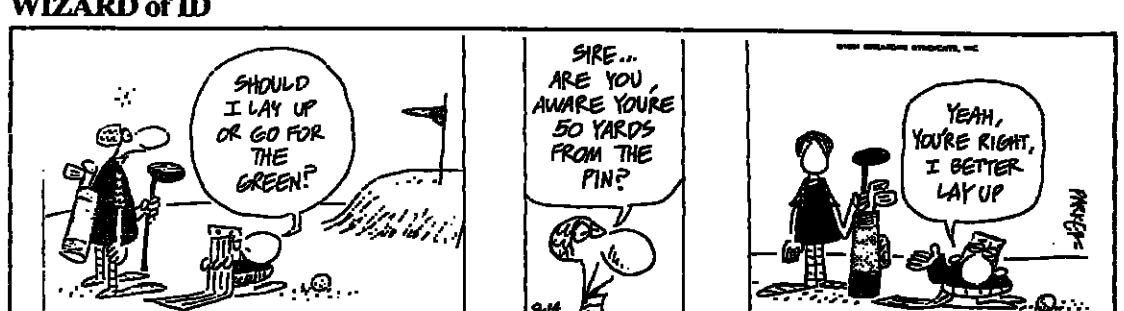
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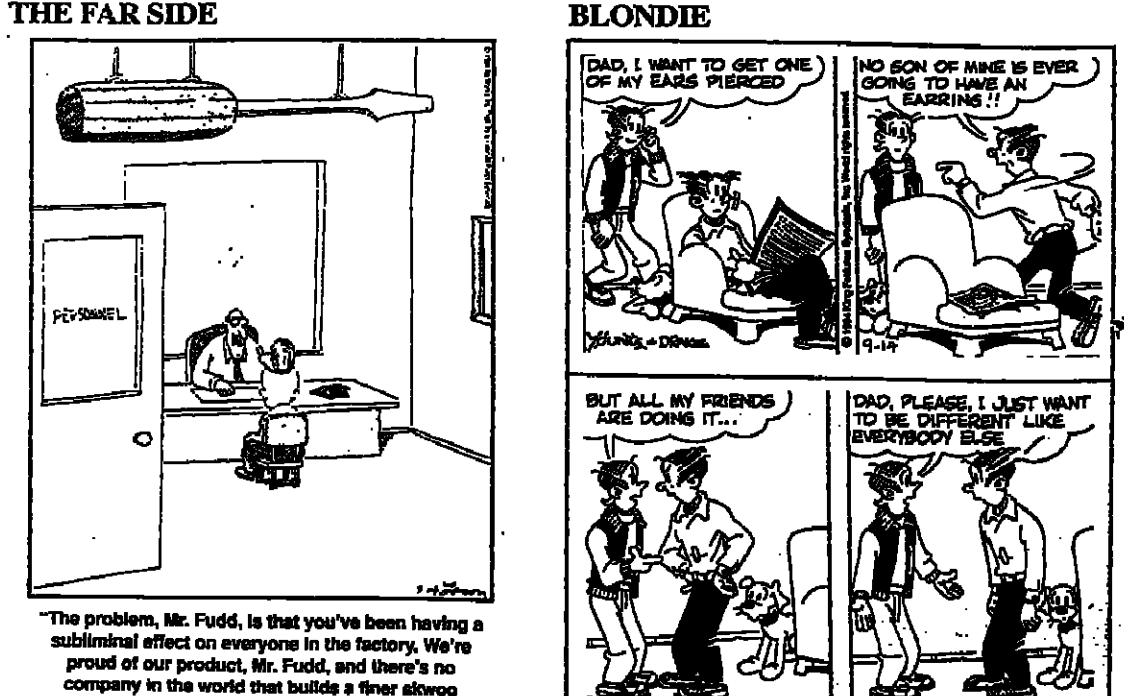
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SPORTS

Both Sides Awaiting
Baseball's Closing Act

NEW YORK — Officials on both sides of the major league baseball strike said Tuesday that it was inevitable that the season would be canceled.

"We're either very close to the end or within a day or two," the acting commissioner, Bud Selig, said Monday night when he was interviewed at halftime on ABC's "Monday Night Football."

Selig said he had spoken with most of the clubs about a decision to cancel the rest of the season. And while the owners and striking players did plenty of talking Monday, none of it was to each other.

Appearing on NBC-TV's "Today" program Tuesday morning, the head of the union, Donald Fehr, and Richard Ravitch, management's chief negotiator, continued to each blame the other side for the failure to reach an agreement.

"We have been far more amenable to compromise and what we have been told is the players will not agree to any constraint whatsoever on players' compensation," Ravitch said.

"There is seemingly almost a rush, and in some cases a gleeful rush to put an end to it all, and I expect Bud to do that," Fehr said.

Nouveau-Riche Owners, the Men Who'd Kill Baseball

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK — This is failure. This is sheer. flagrant, blatant failure. When the owners pull the plug on the major league baseball season, they will be confirming one of the great public miscalculations ever committed in this part of the world.

They will be forever redefining a sport, a business, a way of life, a national pastime, as it used to be called, but can never be again.

They bought into a century of baseball the way nouveau-riche

gangsters and junk-mail specialists buy into historic estates. Now they are preparing to cheapen that heritage by closing it down for this season, for the foreseeable future. They must live with the consequences, these Reinsdorfs and Seligs.

The owners soiled their own campground by calling for an artificial device called a salary cap, by prodding the union to strike in August. The union is also at fault, for not finding a way, early in the game, of letting the owners know they were serious about not accepting this salary cap, for not coming up with some kind of alternative. But make no mistake, this disruption in baseball is the owners' doing.

There is no guarantee of a 1995 season, none at all. If the owners don't trust each other now to distribute their huge profits more equitably, why should they trust each other next spring? They have gotten themselves into this bind by spending foolishly in the past two decades, and now they have asked their labor supply to solve their problem for them. Ugly days are ahead.

There are unpalatable scenarios of strike-breaking or rival leagues. I say neither will work. But first the public must say "Never again" to these owners. The only weapon the public has now is to cut off the sale.

These owners have sponged off us because allegedly responsible adults (like me, maybe you) drooled at the very mention of Opening Day and Babe Ruth and bleachers and Henry Aaron and World Series. Those magic words don't work anymore.

Congress has other chores, of course, but somewhere there must be time and energy to repeal the antitrust exemption the baseball owners have enjoyed.

And while we're at it, every municipality should re-examine its tax laws and public-works policies. New York City has been thinking of upgrading the roads and train stations and parking around Yankee Stadium for a man from Tampa named Steinbren-

ner. Instead, how about a health clinic and a gymnasium and a soup kitchen on stricken 129th Street in Manhattan, the subject of a haunting series in The New York Times this past week? How about taking police officers off traffic duty at ball games and putting them in neighborhoods, so fewer children will be killed by stray bullets?

IT IS TIME to re-examine our attitude toward baseball. Yes, I felt a wave of nostalgia toward baseball. Yes, I would have welcomed it back, but that was to avoid this gap in history we now face. In all our lifetime, there has always been a World Series. But if the owners can tinker with that, we must ask ourselves just what we want from baseball.

Do we want a Scab League? Yes, the players will become desperate as they run out of money, as they run out of things to do. Real life is going to intrude itself on these relatively unformed, untrained, uneducated, sheltered, pampered, arrogant, highly paid athletes soon enough. Some players will be desperate enough to scab for the baseball owners. But I submit that the union players — by turning down millions of dollars, by standing up to the take-it-or-leave-it tactics of the owners — have earned the respect of organized labor. I do not see union workers letting the owners operate a Scab League next spring.

What about a rival league? Puh-lease. The Times did all of us a favor Sunday by running a photo of Donald (Combs His Hair With Buttered Toast) Trump, the once and future bogeyman of all upstart leagues. Sure, Donald would love to dabble in a rival baseball league. Sure, Donald would love to have his name in the paper. What else does he have to do? But baseball fans won't have much to do with a W.S. Wolcott Medicine Show League. Come see Jo Jo the Dog-Faced Boy. Come see the Bearded Lady. Come see the New York Trumps. I don't think so.

No, the charm of baseball has always been its continuity. You take a friend from France or India to a ball game and you point out that people have been playing in the same leagues, in many of the same cities, for a century. Your friend from overseas won't understand the infield fly rule (heck, Mel Allen never could explain it, either), but your friend from overseas can respect tradition, can understand history.

Now these owners are about to sever history. They are about to make immense mischief. They must live with it. When they go out in public, these owners must brace themselves for the whispers or maybe even the audible heckling that will follow them: "The men who killed baseball." What a way to go down in history. What a failure.

NBA's Tour
Of Far East
Starts Monday

BEIJING — The pros of the National Basketball Association are coming to the Chinese capital for an exhibition game next week before continuing on to South Korea and Japan.

The Nike Hoop Heroes Tour will bring the Charlotte Hornets' star center Alonzo Mourning to Beijing as well as Seoul and Yokohama, Japan.

Mourning will be joined by Antwan Davis of the Orlando Magic, Jerome Kersey of the Portland Trail Blazers, Walt Williams of the Sacramento Kings and Lindsey Hunter of the Detroit Pistons.

The players are to arrive in Beijing on Monday. The next day they are to practice and make public appearances to stimulate interest in basketball and teach skills to Chinese players.

They are to play an exhibition game Sept. 21 against a team of Chinese Basketball Association players before traveling to Seoul for clinics and an exhibition game on Sept. 23. In Japan, they are to play an exhibition game on Sept. 25.

NFL Scoring Soaring,
New Rules May Help

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In what may be a trend related to the rule changes, for the second week NFL point production was up over last season.

In the 13 games played Sunday, 537 points were scored, an average of 41.3 a game. In the second week of last season, 14 games produced 461 points, an average of 32.9. On opening weekend, the 28 teams scored 652 points, an average of 46.6 a game, as compared with 587 points (41.9 a game) in 1993.

Are defenses this far behind the offenses? Or are offenses making better use of the new rules, particularly the one that allows offensive linemen to line up off the line of scrimmage for better pass blocking, and the rule that forbids defensive backs to bump receivers five yards past the line of scrimmage?

Six quarterbacks threw for at least 300 yards, including Drew Bledsoe of the Patriots, who has passed for 300 yards or more in his last three regular-season games, the first time any Patriot quarterback has done that.

Unfortunately, it has come in losing efforts. The last two weeks, the Patriots' defense has

been torched by 300-yard passing games, by the Dolphins' Dan Marino and the Bills' Jim Kelly.

Even more surprising than the offensive production is the group of teams that are off to 2-0 starts. The Giants, Jets, Seattle and San Diego all classify as surprises at this point of the season.

Perhaps the biggest one is Seattle, which whipped the Los Angeles Raiders, 38-9, on Sunday. The Raiders (0-2) were considered a good bet to make the Super Bowl this year.

This sets up some intriguing early matchups between undefeated teams next week. The Jets play at Miami (2-0) for the best record in the American Football Conference East division and San Diego plays at Seattle in an AFC West game.

• The 49ers' offensive line wasn't in the greatest shape heading into the game at Kansas City. Now, it is a shambles.

Center Jesse Sapolu went out with a pulled hamstring and guard Derrick Deese, a replacement for the already injured Ralph Tamm, was sidelined with a concussion, but returned.

Cunningham, on 3 TD Passes, Gets Eagles by Bears



James Joseph left Bears in his wake as the Eagles burst to a 30-0 lead, only to have the visitors score the next 22 points.

PHILADELPHIA — For three periods, the Philadelphia Eagles were having a great time. So great that they nearly forgot to close out the Chicago Bears.

Thanks to a vintage performance by Randall Cunningham, the Eagles won, 30-22, after taking a 30-0 lead Monday night before they let the Bears storm back in the last 15 minutes.

Cunningham threw three first-half touchdowns passes en route to his second 300-yard game. But instead of getting a well-earned rest in the fourth quarter, he had to come back with two key completions on the Eagles' final series to enable them to run out the clock.

They finally ended a seven-game losing streak against the Bears.

Cunningham threw for 250 yards in the opening half, with two touchdown passes to Calvin Williams and one to Maurice Johnson.

And he never cooled off. Cunningham finished 24-of-36 for 311 yards in his 11th career 300-yard passing effort. He had 344 yards in a loss to the New York Giants last week.

"We really focused this week," he said. "We wanted to do the same thing last week, but we didn't."

Cunningham wasn't the only star on a night when the Eagles did little wrong until the fourth quarter before a raucous crowd of 64,890 at Veterans Stadium. Williams had all six of his receptions in the first half for 85 yards, and Fred Barnett added eight catches for 102 yards.

The defense shackled the Bears early, holding them to 70 yards and three first downs in the first 30 minutes. By the time the Bears got their offense in gear, they had to fight back from a 30-0 deficit in the fourth quarter.

NFL Players Getting Pay From '87 Strike

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Labor Relations Board has announced that NFL players will receive \$30 million in back pay from the 1987 strike.

The Players Association filed a complaint with the NLRB when striking players, who had agreed to return to their teams at the end of the walkout Oct.

15, were not allowed to play in games on Oct. 18 and 19 because they had not met an owners' imposed deadline to report.

The NLRB ruled in 1992 that the owners' acted illegally and awarded the players back pay.

Joe Brown, the NFL vice president of communications, said the \$30 million was set aside as part of the \$200 million

settlement of the Freeman McNeil lawsuit against the league in 1993 that paved the way for the collective bargaining agreement with the players.

Gene Upshaw, the executive director of the Players Association, said NFL Commissioner Paul Tagliabue had recently agreed to pay the 1,300 players affected in the 1987 strike.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	West
Atlanta 2-0	San Francisco 2-0
Indianapolis 1-1	Seattle 2-0
New England 0-2	Chicago 2-0

CENTRAL

East	West
Cleveland 1-1	Minnesota 1-1
Pittsburgh 1-1	Tampa Bay 1-1
Cincinnati 0-2	St. Louis 1-1
Houston 0-2	San Diego 2-0

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	West
Dallas 2-0	Los Angeles 2-0
N.Y. Giants 2-0	San Francisco 2-0
Philadelphia 1-1	Seattle 2-0
Washington 1-1	San Diego 2-0
Arizona 0-2	Chicago 2-0

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	West
Chicago 1-1	San Francisco 2-0
Detroit 1-1	Seattle 2-0
Green Bay 1-1	San Diego 2-0

The AP Top 25

The Top Twenty Five teams in The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Sept. 13. Total points based on 25 points for a first-place vote through one point for a 25th place vote, and rounding to the nearest point.

Rank	Team	Record	Points
1	Florida (27)	2-0	1,492
2	Nebraska (22)	2-0	1,483
3	Florida St. (15)	2-0	1,324
4	Michigan (12)	2-0	1,370
5	Miami (1)	2-0	1,283
6	Penn St. (2)	2-0	1,229
7	Colorado	1-0	1,116
8	Notre Dame	1-0	1,095
9	Arizona (2)	2-0	1,091
10	Wisconsin	1-0	1,086
11	Auburn	2-0	918
12	Alabama (1)	2-0	877
13	Texas A&M	2-0	792
14	Texas	2-0	785
15	Tennessee	1-0	649
16	North Carolina	1-0	589
17	Texas Tech	2-0	575
18	Virginia Tech	2-0	473
19	Washington	1-0	346
20	Southern Cal	1-0	325

Japanese Leagues

Central League	Pacific League
Yomiuri 44-24-0	Yomiuri 44-24-0
Hiroshima 41-27-0	Hiroshima 41-27-0
Chunichi 39-28-0	Chunichi 39-28-0
Nankai 36-31-0	Nankai 36-31-0
Yokohama 34-31-0	Yokohama 34-31-0
Yakult 32-32-0	Yakult 32-32-0

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Central League	Pacific League
Yomiuri 44-24-0	Yomiuri 44-24-0
Hiroshima 41-27-0	Hiroshima 41-27-0
Chunichi 39-28-0	Chunichi 39-28-0
Nankai 36-31-0	Nankai 36-31-0
Yokohama 34-31-0	Yokohama 34-31-0
Yakult 32-32-0	Yakult 32-32-0

ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL

Sri Lanka vs. Australia	Tuesday in Colombo
Sri Lanka 154-4 (344 overs)	Sri Lanka 154-4 (344 overs)
Australia 125-4 (50 overs)	Australia 125-4 (50 overs)

BASEBALL

American League	National League
Seattle 4-3	Seattle 4-3
Seattle 4-3	Seattle 4-3
Seattle 4-3	Seattle 4-3
Seattle 4-3	Seattle 4-3
Seattle 4-3	Seattle 4-3
Seattle 4-3	Seattle 4-3

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Hunter's prey
3 Batter's woe

DOWN

15 Resort lake
16 Author Emile
17 Cabdrivers do
18 Hanker

ACROSS

1 Hunter's prey
3 Batter's woe

DOWN

15 Resort lake
16 Author Emile
17 Cabdrivers do
18 Hanker

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- Portraits of Asia's top outlets.

An extra 2,000 copies of the newspaper will be distributed at the Tax Free World Exhibition in Cannes on the same day. For further information, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78, fax: (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

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OBSERVER

The Humble Elitist

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — These letters piled here denounce me as an elitist. My humility makes them hard to answer. They are all written in — well, such an elitist tone.

Annoyed by some half-baked opinion in this column, or irritated by some idle criticism of their favorite novelist or sitcom, their writers mount the high epistolary bench to condemn me as an elitist, hence unfit to address the common man.

I am much too humble to point out to these writers that passing brutal judgment on a fellow human, as they are doing, is one of the most elitist acts anyone can commit.

Moreover, I am far too modest — speaking in all humility, mind you — to let them know my origins are those of the poor country lad who has grown up with mud between the toes.

That's why to this day I never write the briefest letter without the feel of mud between the toes. I lose touch with those plain, unpolished roots. This is why a tub of mud sits under my desk at all times. My feet are in it at this very moment, and the feel of that mud restrains me from trying to be fancy, or elitist.

This is why I permit the absurd metaphor "unpolished roots" to stand in the paragraph above, instead of substituting a literature exercise.

Only a hopeless elitist would make a fuss about whether roots come in two varieties — polished and unpolished. But of course, he would not.

No elitist ever makes anything as plain as a fuss. He would raise the awkward question whether roots can be polished, or deplore the tendency toward cliché disclosed by calling the roots unpolished — anything to avoid a simple fuss.

Reader, I know all this because once — let it be confessed — once I did indeed yearn to be an elitist.

This yearning began in my

earliest mud-between-the-toes days, when I dreamed of being an elitist pitcher of baseballs who might someday be as excellent as the great Carl Hubbell. Quickly I learned that my aptitude for baseball would never qualify me to be the elitist utility infielder of Southwest Baltimore sandlot baseball, much less the peer of the magnificent Hubbell.

For a long time afterward I pursued the dream in other fields. In high school I yearned to match the academic record of Melvin Sachs, the elitist student in the school's history.

Yes, oh yes, I went on to college. Such was my hunger to be an elitist. After acquiescing in the school's request never to enroll in another science course, I was allowed to graduate with a gentleman's C.

So it went until, well on in life, I mentioned one day to a child these letters accusing me of being an elitist. "And are you?" he asked. "The letters convince me I am," I said, full of pride.

At this the child obviously wanted to roll on the floor in laughter, but fortunately didn't since he was driving the car. Nor did he state what was obviously on his mind: that I had not become the equal of Carl Hubbell, or Melvin Sachs, or Humphrey Bogart, whom I had once yearned to match in whatever it would take to make me interesting to Ingrid Bergman.

Nor did he mention Einstein, Fermi, Szilard, Oppenheimer, Teller, all such elitists that I wasn't even qualified to boo them, the way a real nonelitist who was nevertheless a fan could boo Hubbell or Bogart and feel superior to them by doing it.

I wasn't an elitist; I was a consumer of elitists, one of what touring presidents like to call, with well-disguised contempt, "the real people." That's my reply to this pile of letters. I'm feeling the mud between my toes as it's written.

New York Times Service

By Pamela Constable

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Less than two weeks after a tea-and-water protest fast that ended with a flight into American exile, the Cuban writer Norberto Fuentes has already regained a comfortable paunch and is working hard at perfecting his new image as an intellectual defector from Fidel Castro's fast-sinking revolution.

Several days after his arrival here via Mexico City, the reedy, 51-year-old Fuentes is still having trouble with such unfamiliar technology as touch tones and voice mail. He giggles at the soothing mechanical voice on the other end of his hotel phone.

But his cracked pocket agenda is crammed with important names and numbers — Norman Mailer, William Kennedy, Gabriel García Márquez — and his charming parter is sprinkled with literary name-dropping: Sartre, Malraux, Hemingway.

Fuentes, a journalist, is best known in the United States for his 1984 book, "Hemingway in Cuba," on the novelist's life as a renegade sportsman in Cuba during the 1950s. In fact, he likes to compare himself to both Hemingway and Solzhenitsyn. More neutral observers say a closer comparison would be to leading American war correspondents in Vietnam.

Whatever his merits as a writer, Fuentes's cause has been championed by a remarkable collection of international literary figures. Cuba is in the news, and Fuentes is seen as the latest victim of intellectual repression under Castro. Thus, a late-blooming dissident from Cuban socialism is becoming a celebrity figure.

In fact, much of Fuentes's career has been spent chronicling the exploits of other adventurers — "men of action," as he calls them. As a government-sponsored journalist, he covered the Cuban role in revolutionary Nicaragua and the Cuban military mission against anti-Communist rebels in Angola in the 1980s.

In return for such contributions, he was able to thrive for years in the precarious terrain of intellectual life in Castro's Cuba. While friends and colleagues fell by the wayside, disillusioned or deep-sixed by the regime, Fuentes bounced back repeatedly, ostracized for one book — a 1960s

essay on an anti-Castro peasant movement — but lionized for others, such as the Hemingway work.

By the mid-1980s he had attained a rare place in Castro's inner circle, living in a government apartment and traveling in fast company that included General Arnaldo Ochoa Sánchez, the dashing hero of the Angola campaign, and Antonio de la Guardia Font, a high-living spy and overseas wheeler-dealer for the regime. During one arms-purchasing session in Paris or Panama — he can't remember which — de la Guardia manufactured a grand fiction on the spot, introducing Fuentes as "the legendary comandante Andrés."

Then, in 1989, Fuentes's charmed life came crashing down.

"I learned some very disturbing information and I called Arnaldo to tell him," Fuentes began. "I knew there were microphones in my house, so we went out walking. We joked a bit, and then I told him." The bad news was that high-level officials were accusing Ochoa of embezzling \$200,000 in aid to Nicaragua's Sandinista regime. "His face turned white, and he told me he had to leave. All ways before he had embraced me good-bye, but this time he didn't even look at me. He seemed very worried. I never saw him again."

At dawn on July 13 of that year, Ochoa and de la Guardia were executed by a government firing squad, after being tried for drug trafficking and treason. Many people believe their real crime was becoming too powerful for Castro's comfort. The draconian punishment shook Cuba's establishment to the roots. Fuentes, as an intimate crony of the disgraced men, was swept from favor.

"The fusilamiento [execution] showed Castro was willing to do anything necessary to stay in power," Fuentes says, launching into a litany of invective against Castro's "absolute personal dictatorship" and "moral bankruptcy."

Asked to explain his belated conversion, he is appropriately rueful and surprisingly blunt. "I lost my two best friends, and I discovered something that many Cubans had discovered 30 years before," he acknowledged. "In my generation, we were all wrong. It was a painful lesson, but we have to realize that with all our energy and romanticism, we were contributing to a monstrosity."



Norberto Fuentes, journalist and author, now in the United States.

After the Ochoa affair, Fuentes's life changed drastically. He lost his apartment; he says he was followed by state security agents and could not publish any work for five years. Finally the chronicler of others' exploits decided to take action.

Last October he tried to flee Cuba in a small motorboat with his family, but was caught several miles offshore and sentenced to Villa Marista, Castro's political prison. Unlike most prisoners, Fuentes had outside sources working on his behalf: foreign literary groups and Cuban exiles quickly mounted an appeal, and he was released after 20 days.

The tension intensified this summer, when he received a conference invitation from the PEN American Center in New York, but was not

allowed to travel abroad. In protest, he decided to go on a hunger strike in early August, consuming only water, tea and vitamins.

By this time, though, Cuba had erupted in the most serious political upheaval in decades. There were riots in the streets of Havana and makeshift rafts clogging the beaches of Cojimar.

Fuentes, who had heard through García Márquez that Castro was going to "resolve my problem," says he gradually became convinced the phrase had a double, more sinister meaning. "My life was in danger," he says flatly. "I had to get out."

On Aug. 26, the 23d day of his fast, he received a call from García Márquez, then visiting Havana, who said he must prepare to leave immediately.

Within hours, the Colombian Nobel laureate, a friend of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico, had arranged for a Mexican government jet to whisk him to Cancun. From there Fuentes telephoned Kennedy. "I told him... I had won," he says, his voice breaking for a moment.

But the victory was partial: At the Havana airport, his passport had been scrawled with the phrase "Indefinite Departure." Norberto Fuentes could not go home again.

Since his arrival in the United States, the journalist who made a 25-year career of swimming in Havana's mercurial waters has been deftly positioning himself for a new role as literary exile. He spent a whirlwind three days in Washington, giving press interviews and meeting with State Department officials before heading for Miami, the nerve center of Cuba's contentious exile community.

Meanwhile, Fuentes has acquired a New York literary agent and hopes to publish a new book, tentatively titled "In the Wolf's Mouth." It is not yet clear, however, how smooth his professional and political reception will be.

Privately, some exiles express skepticism about Fuentes's belated defection, given his many years as a privileged professional under Castro. But in public, most prominent Cuban Americans seem glad to welcome him to the fold — in part because his message gives a timely boost to their cause.

"Many people might ask, why now?" said José Cardenas, a spokesman for the Cuban-American National Foundation, the largest exile organization. "But we're not concerned about what his motives may have been. He is just another in a long line of people whose tolerance level with the Cuban regime suddenly reached its limit."

"Some left long ago, some stayed, but it's all one large tragedy," Fuentes remains unrepentant about his youthful romance with Cuban socialism. "I became a trinket for Fidel and Raúl [Castro's brother], but I owe them nothing," he said defiantly, noting that he turned down an offer to become head of the government-sponsored Cuban writers' union. "They gave me an apartment, and they took it away. But they didn't make me a writer; I made myself a writer."

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	22/21	14/27	22/23	17/28	22/23	17/28
Amsterdam	18/21	14/27	17/28	13/25	18/21	14/27
Athens	32/30	14/27	32/31	17/22	32/30	14/27
Batavia	24/25	18/21	24/25	19/28	24/25	18/21
Bombay	32/30	18/21	32/31	15/28	32/30	18/21
Buenos Aires	22/21	12/25	19/28	7/24	22/21	12/25
Calcutta	18/21	10/20	17/22	6/28	18/21	10/20
Caracas	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Cebu	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Colon	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Dakar	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Dhaka	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Frankfurt	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Geneva	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Hankow	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Hong Kong	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
London	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Los Angeles	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Madrid	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Moscow	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Mumbai	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Nairobi	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Paris	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Perth	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Rangoon	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
San Francisco	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Singapore	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Sydney	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Taipei	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Tokyo	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22
Yokohama	28/24	17/22	28/27	13/28	28/24	17/22

North America
Warm weather will be the rule from Kansas City and St. Louis to Philadelphia later this week. A few heavy thunderstorms will occur from Chicago to Detroit and New York City toward the weekend. A tropical storm may form in the Gulf of Mexico later this week and move toward the Texas coast.

Europe
Athens to Istanbul will have dry, hot weather late this week. Cooling rains and thunder will spread from Italy and Albania Thursday, then across Romania and Bulgaria Friday into Saturday. Cool, damp weather will prevail from London and Paris through Frankfurt and Hamburg.

Asia
Shanghai will be dry and warm late this week while Beijing turns cooler with a few showers. Seoul will be sunny with low humidity and warm afternoon, heavy rains over Japan Thursday will gradually diminish by the weekend. Tropical Storm Luke will bring heavy rains to northern Vietnam.

Middle East	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bahia	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Bombay	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Calcutta	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Caracas	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Cebu	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Colon	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Dakar	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Dhaka	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Frankfurt	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Geneva	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Hankow	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Hong Kong	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
London	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Los Angeles	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Madrid	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Moscow	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Mumbai	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Nairobi	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Paris	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Perth	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Rangoon	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
San Francisco	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Singapore	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Sydney	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Taipei	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Tokyo	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Yokohama	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25

Latin America	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bahia	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Bombay	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Calcutta	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Caracas	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Cebu	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Colon	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Dakar	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Dhaka	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Frankfurt	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Geneva	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Hankow	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Hong Kong	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
London	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Los Angeles	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Madrid	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Moscow	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Mumbai	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Nairobi	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Paris	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Perth	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Rangoon	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
San Francisco	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Singapore	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Sydney	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Taipei	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Tokyo	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25
Yokohama	32/30	24/25	32/31	25/27	32/30	24/25

Legend: p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, t=thunderstorms, r=rain, s=snow, R=rain, s=snow, W=wind. All times, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

PEOPLE



Johnny Depp arrested in New York.

THE actor Johnny Depp was arrested Tuesday on a charge of criminal mischief after he smashed up furniture in his room at a New York hotel, the police said. Depp was "possibly intoxicated," and "was not surprised" by the officers' arrival at the Mark Hotel shortly after 5 A.M., a police spokesman said. "There appeared to be a lot of glass shattered all over the room," said Sergeant Robert Volonino, who estimated the damage at more than \$2,000. Depp's girlfriend, the model Kate Moss, was with him but was not arrested.

The Fulbright Association will award the second annual J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding to former President Jimmy Carter. He will receive the \$50,000 prize on Oct. 1, his 70th birthday, in Washington. David Rockefeller has been named the recipient of the World Monuments Fund's Hadrian Award.

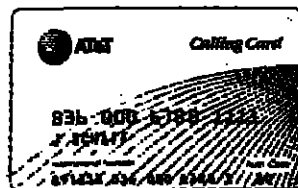
A Los Angeles court is likely to throw out a lawsuit by Elizabeth Taylor seeking to prevent NBC from making a television miniseries about her life. The Superior

Court said that any harm she suffers would be actionable, but that she was not entitled to a prior restraint. But Taylor's lawyer will get one more chance to argue the case.

A lawyer for Joan Kennedy maintains that the ex-wife of Senator Edward Kennedy tried to negotiate the reopening of her divorce settlement privately for months before, Monroe Inker said Joan Kennedy initiated conversations in June with both her former husband and his lawyer, Paul Kirk, before turning to Inker. Kirk told the Boston Globe last week that he knew nothing of her efforts.

François Nourissier's nightmare ended happily when a rabbit hunter found the manuscript of the French author's latest novel, stolen with his briefcase at Marseille's airport in July. François Guiraud, 36, a Marseille port employee, bagged two rabbits and the battered attaché case while hunting in scrubland northeast of the Mediterranean city. Nourissier said on the radio that he was deeply relieved that 19 months' work had not been in vain.

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